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WASHINGTON.

DEMOCRATIC GAG IN THE HOUSE.

REPUBLICANS VIRTUALLY SHUT FROM THE PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR—THE ORDER OF BUSINESS DIRECTED BY PERSONS NOT MEMBERS—THE DEMOCRATS ONLY PARTIALLY SUCCESSFUL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Before the House met to-day there was a general understanding that the rule which has prevailed for several Mondays past of awarding the floor only to persons not regarded as seditious by the ruling powers of the House had been suspended, and that the Speaker would recognize any member to present a resolution without regard to his opinion of its character or purpose. In pursuance of this understanding several gentlemen had prepared resolutions, among them Mr. Atkins, of Tennessee. This is the gentleman who was taken off his feet last Monday by the Speaker awarding the floor to Mr. Morrison for a motion to adjourn. Mr. Atkins was to-day recognized immediately after the expiration of the morning hour, and those who expected to see him introduce his resolution declaring it to be the judgment of the House that the Specie Resumption act should be repealed, were surprised to see him yield to Mr. Bright, and the surprise was made greater when Mr. Bright moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole to resume the consideration of the Hawaiian Treaty bill. Those opposed to this made a sharp struggle, but could not muster sufficient force to demand the yeas and nays. Mr. Atkins, who was so rampant last Monday, and scolded Mr. Morrison after adjournment for cutting him off, voted to-day with his party to prevent opportunity for presenting resolutions. Mr. Holman was the only prominent Democrat who voted against Mr. Bright's motion. This sudden cohesion of the Democrats is attributed to the fear that the Republican side had some annoying resolutions to present upon which the Democrats would be forced to vote. About 3:30 Judge Kelley obtained the floor to oppose the Hawaiian bill, when Fernando Wood requested him to yield for a motion that the committee rise. Mr. Kelley declined, saying the Democratic majority had suspended the regular order to consider the Hawaiian bill in pursuance of the plan observed for several Mondays past, and he was now determined to hold them to that order. He would cheerfully acquiesce when a majority of the members of the House, following their own convictions, decided upon any order of business, but when a committee of gentlemen having no membership in the House decided upon the order of its business he would surrender no privileges secured to him at the request or for the accommodation of the majority. This touched a very sore place on the Democratic side, and instantly several members were upon their feet shouting at Mr. Kelley, but the sepulchral tones of Mr. Kelley's voice drowned them all as he roared, "I have got my protest on record; I desire now to discuss the Hawaiian bill, and decline to permit interruptions." It was thought that after the Hawaiian debate ceased resolutions were to be received. Mr. Page, of California, drew up a preamble and resolution in relation to the escape of the witness Marsh from the jurisdiction of the United States. Mr. Page sits in the front row, directly in line with the Speaker, and was promptly on his feet when the Hawaiian bill was disposed of. Mr. Southard was recognized, however, and moved to adjourn. Mr. Page appealed in vain to Mr. Southard to yield, that he might offer his resolution. That there was a deliberate determination to keep out Mr. Page's resolution is shown by the fact that Mr. Southard, after declining to yield to Mr. Page, yielded that two other resolutions might be introduced, one by Mr. Buckner directing the reopening of the safe burglary investigation, the other authorizing the appointment of a committee of seven to inquire into the conduct of United States officials in connection with the St. Louis whisky trials. Mr. Southard was about to yield further to his own side, when Republican members demanded the regular order, thus forcing the Speaker to put the motion to adjourn. This manifest discrimination against Mr. Page to-day has irritated many Republicans, who are determined that in future no one on the Democratic side, after the Speaker has ignored the Republicans, shall hold the floor and parcel it out to his party friends. A single objection is sufficient to prevent this. Mr. Cox was in the chair during the closing proceedings, and Mr. Kerr was near at hand to come to the rescue in case of danger.

THE RUMORS OF NAVAL CORRUPTION

NO EVIDENCE AGAINST THE SECRETARY—WHAT MEMBERS OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE SAY—PROMINENT DEMOCRATS WHO MAY BE STRUCK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Dispatches were sent from here to several papers last night giving currency to rumors about further expected disclosures. The names of some prominent Democrats were mentioned and the names of others are circulated here in connection with similar rumors. Two or three of them are said to be involved in the promised exposure of the Navy Department. All sorts of rumors are afloat touching this department, one of which is to the effect that a payment of ten per cent. of a claim allowed by the department was made to the wife of the Secretary. Another rumor touches the experiments of Norman Wiard in the gun-bursting business. Wiard, by the way, has not gone as reported. In short, there is no end to the charges, either revived or newly invented. Mr. Whitthorne, the Chairman of the Naval Committee, has told several members of Congress that they have not a line of evidence which reflects upon Secretary Robeson in any manner whatever. Samuel J. Randall confirms this statement, and says the Navy Department is all right. A Republican member of the Naval Committee also denies the report of any discoveries of fraudulent or irregular transactions. The rumors concerning the department are, however, persisted in, and it is in connection with them that the names of two prominent Democrats, Mr. Randall, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and Mr. Whitthorne, Chairman of the Naval Committee, are mentioned. It is asserted with a good deal of assurance that these two gentlemen will be struck by any blow that hurts Secretary Robeson. Two other prominent Democrats mentioned, and who, it is said, will be "smoked out" before another week, are Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, and Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana. The same rumors speak of a Democratic Senator, name not given. These are samples of the many loose stories that can be found on the street, and probably no one who has telegraphed these rumors as facts has any better authority than common gossip. The temptation for sensational correspondents at the present moment to catch up the first suggestion of fraud on the part of anybody and telegraph it for publication is too great to be resisted. It thus happens that a mass of reports, probably false, are circulated about Republicans and Democrats alike, and those noted above are fair samples.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE AT WORK IN PHILADELPHIA—LOSS OF HALF A MILLION DOLLARS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—The *Times* of this city to-morrow will publish a long article foreshadowing the work of investigation by the Committee of Congress on Naval Expenditures. It appears by the information gained that there is a loss to the Government of $500,000 by the favoritism shown to contractors. The first charge enumerates that Nathaniel McKay, of Boston, who had the contract for the removal of the yard here for $50,000, bought off William Simpson and Charles Martin, who offered to do the work for $28,000; that in the removal of scow-loads of material there was a copper boiler valued at $13,000 taken, but afterward returned; that a raft of valuable timber was taken away, ostensibly to go to League Island, but was afterward removed to Simpson's wharf near by, and Commodore Preble was obliged to send a detail of men after it; that while only thirty tons of iron were bought, wagons were employed for weeks in hauling the material to different places, and the barges bound to League Island were stopped at the paint-house, and unloaded of iron, which was afterward hauled back to the city. It also has transpired that piles of copper were covered with old iron, and sold as the latter material. The shops of the prominent junk dealers and the streets near the old Navy-yard are covered with material obtained surreptitiously from the yard. The committee also expect to have some further testimony relative to the manner in which the money for advertising the sale of the yard was expended. Mr. McKay being subsequently interviewed, thought the investigation would result like the one at Norfolk, in a farce, as he termed it. The session of the committee will commence here to-morrow morning.

A HEAD FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT

THE POSITION OF SECRETARY OFFERED TO SENATOR MORRILL, OF MAINE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The President has offered the position of Secretary of War to Senator Lot M. Morrill, of Maine. The Senator has not yet accepted, and it is not certainly known whether he will accept. He has the subject under advisement. This selection was made in accordance with the determination of the President, expressed in Cabinet meeting last Friday, to appoint a man of known ability, character, and integrity. It is hoped that Senator Morrill may accept the position, and his appointment will give the greatest satisfaction throughout the country. In like manner was received the announcement of the nomination of R. H. Dana, Jr., to be Minister to England.

[Hon. Lot M. Morrill was born in Belgrade, Kennebec County, Me., May 3, 1815. He entered Waterville College in 1834, but soon after commenced the study of law, and in 1839 was admitted to the Bar. He was a member of the Legislature in 1854 and 1856, presiding over the Senate the last term. In 1858 he was elected Governor, and was re-elected in 1859 and in 1860. In 1861 he was elected United States Senator for the unexpired term of Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, elected to the Vice Presidency. In the Senate Mr. Morrill served on the Committees on Commerce, District of Columbia, and Claims. He was also a member of the Peace Congress in 1861. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1863 for the unexpired term of William Pitt Fessenden, deceased. In 1871 he was again re-elected to the Senate, and is now serving as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations and on the Committees on Naval Affairs and Indian Affairs.]

ATTORNEY GENERAL PIERREPONT.

HARMONY EXISTING BETWEEN HIMSELF AND SECRETARY BRISTOW—AN INDIGNANT DENIAL OF THE STATEMENT THAT HE FURNISHED EVIDENCE TO COUNSEL FOR DEFENSE IN THE BABCOCK TRIAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Attorney General has written a long letter to Scott Lord, of New-York, of the Judiciary Committee, reviewing the facts concerning the circular letter to District Attorneys, about which there has been so much controversy. The Attorney General begins his letter by stating that harmony has existed between himself and Secretary Bristow concerning the whisky prosecutions, and in support of this statement quotes the dispatch of Oct. 12 to Bluford Wilson, at St. Louis, which was printed in THE TIMES a few days ago. He says that early in January newspaper slips were forwarded to the President which charged that various compromises and agreements were being made with indicted criminals, by which they were to escape punishment, particular reference being made to Milwaukee. The President directed that orders should be issued to put a stop to any such proceedings. It was under these circumstances that the circular letter was written. In regard to the publication, the Attorney General states that he first suspected the District Attorney at St. Louis of furnishing it to the press. The investigation of the Western District Attorneys showed, however, that none of them had given it out. He had read the letter to Solicitor Wilson, and so took pains to ascertain whether the publication had come from him, and found it had not. There was only one other place from which the letter could be furnished, and that was from the White House. He is now satisfied from his investigations that it was given out by Gen. Babcock. The discrepancies between the letter as published at that time and the letter actually written are such as the Attorney General thinks indicate a hurried copying of the original document. In regard to the charges published to-day that he furnished any evidence to the counsel for the defense, he says it is an infamous falsehood. He never knew Judge Storrs, and never to his knowledge met that gentleman. Judge Porter, of New-York, was an old acquaintance, and called to see the Attorney General here, but the interview was brief, and the Babcock case was not discussed. The statement of the Attorney General places the responsibility of the publication precisely where it has been placed by the public journals. It is not true, however, that this discovery was recent, or was the particular cause of Gen. Babcock's departure from the White House. It had been determined before he arrived from St. Louis that he should be superseded as Private Secretary, and he was not afterward on duty at the White House. The charges against the Attorney General, published in a dispatch from St. Louis this morning, originated with the same imaginative correspondent who told the story about Chandler being drunk in the Capitol, and who afterward admitted to Senator Carpenter that he had made the statement without any knowledge of its truth. This secret history of the prosecutions in the whisky cases is a still wider flight of the same soaring imagination.

THE CHANGES OF RATES OF POSTAGE.

NO VERY IMPORTANT ACTION LIKELY—RATES ON TRANSIENT PRINTED MATTER TO BE REDUCED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—All the discussion about the changes of rates of postage is not likely to lead to very important action, except in one or two particulars. The rates for transient printed matter will be reduced to one cent for each two ounces, as formerly established. This is conceded. What may be done with the rates for merchandise is not so clear, but quite as likely as otherwise they may remain as at present, or the weight of packages allowed in the mails may be considerably reduced, so that nothing except books shall be carried in packages weighing more than twelve ounces or one pound. Of course these suggestions are not based upon any contemplated action of the Postal Committee, but upon observations of the temper and feeling of Congress, and partly upon the inertness of the body, which may always be safely embraced in calculations of probable action. All attempts to raise the rates on newspapers will fail, if for no other reason than because of the impossibility of agreeing upon any particular higher rate.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS—THE INDIAN AND PENSION BUREAUS—GEN. BABCOCK.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The House Committee on Appropriations will complete the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill to-morrow, and perhaps report it to the House on Wednesday. The committee to-night voted to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department, and will to-morrow determine whether the Pension Bureau shall be transferred to the same department. The indications are that the transfer will be made.

Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, Gen. Babcock has not resigned his position in the Army, and to-day said that he had no intention of so doing.

Telegraphic orders have been received here from Lieut. Gen. Sheridan directing Col. Frederick Grant, who is aide de camp on Gen. Sheridan's staff, to report without delay in Chicago for service on the Plains. Col. Grant will leave Washington to-night in obedience to these orders. Mr. U. S. Grant, Jr., now occupies the desk at the Executive office heretofore occupied by Gens. Porter and Babcock, and within the past few weeks by Col. Grant; and Mr. Sniffen, assistant private secretary, occupies the desk just vacated by Mr. Luckey, who has entered upon his duties at the Interior Department.

Senator Dorsey's bill amendatory of the Pacific Railroad laws asserts in a preamble that the Central Pacific Railroad Company has improperly increased its capital stock, its interest-bearing securities, and the liabilities for or on account of branch roads, steam-boat lines, and other properties without authority of Congress, and without a corresponding increase in the value of its real and personal property, and that such action is designed to prevent or postpone for a long time any action on the part of the Government in fixing tariff rates, as the eighteenth section of the law of July 1, 1862, authorized, whenever its net earnings should exceed ten per cent. upon the actual cost of the road between Ogden and Sacramento. The bill, therefore, proposes to restrain the issue or sale of any more obligations of the company, secured by the mortgage upon the main line, or the land granted by the United States to aid in its construction. The bill also requires a detailed statement of all the company's receipts and expenditures up to Dec. 31, 1875, to be filed with the Secretary of the Interior, and provides that the net receipts shall be applied, first, to the payment of the interest on the first mortgage bonds on the main line, and the creation of a sinking fund; second, to the payment of interest on the bonds alleged to have been issued, and thus secured without authority, and third, to the purchase and retirement of all the last-described class of bonds. Finally, it is made the duty of a commission, consisting of the Attorney General, the Secretary of the Interior, and three citizens to be named by the President of the United States, to see that the foregoing provisions are carried into practical effect.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE REPUBLICANS.

AN ACTIVE CAMPAIGN IN PROGRESS—GLARING FRAUDS CONTEMPLATED BY THE DEMOCRACY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONCORD, March 6.—Senator Oglesby and Gov. Noyes began their campaign in this State this evening by rousing meetings at Dover and Winchester. Hon. J. C. Burrows also spoke to a large audience at Warner. The Democrats are also getting in earnest, and the big guns from abroad are beginning to be heard. On Wednesday, Gov. Walker of Virginia, opens here. Hon. Frank Jones, member of Congress from the First New-Hampshire District, arrived from Washington this morning to manage things, but it is not yet ascertained how much money he brought with him. In conversation on the train, he admitted to a friend that Marcy would be beaten, but that the Democrats would get the Legislature, which shows conclusively what they are striving for. The contemplated frauds at Manchester are so glaring and imminent that a large number of the most substantial citizens, some of whom are Democrats, and headed by ex-Gov. Straw, have drawn up a petition to Gov. Cheney, which will be presented in a day or two, urging him to use his power to the utmost extent to preserve the purity of the ballot. What the Governor can do is not clear, but if he attempts to do anything to stop the frauds it is feared that there will be trouble in Manchester on election day. There were also great frauds in Portsmouth and Gosport last year, and the Democrats, it is said, are preparing to repeat them next week. An attempt is being made by the Democrats to stir up strife among the Republicans by representing that there is a bitter contest between Hon. E. H. Rollins and Hon. Onslow Stearns, which is utterly untrue. Neither gentleman is counting unhatched chickens, and both are busily at work for the success of their party. The struggle for the United States Senatorship, if there is to be any, will not begin until after it is certain there is a Republican Legislature. The Republicans here are greatly cheered by the news from Portland, and are more hopeful than ever of the result in this State on Tuesday.

WYOMING REPUBLICANS.

EVANSTON, Wyoming Territory, March 6.—The Republican Territorial Convention met here to-day, and was organized by electing George W. Carri, of Cheyenne, President, and D. R. Clay, of Carbon, Secretary. The following were elected to represent Wyoming Territory in the National Republican Convention: J. M. Carey and William Hinton as delegates, and J. W. Meldrum and Frank Wolcott as alternates. Resolutions were adopted instructing the delegates to vote for Bristow for President.

ROBBING THE MAIL.

NASHVILLE, March 6.—Col. J. B. Minnis, Special Postal Agent, arrested the Postmaster and Assistant Postmaster at Cookeville, Tenn., on Saturday, for robbing registered letters.

THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEE BROKEN.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 6.—A threatened break in the Mississippi levee a mile above Carrollton, is reported to the Police authorities.

THE CASE OF GEN. BELKNAP.

THE EX-SECRETARY'S ARREST.

BAIL NOT READY—THE CASE POSTPONED BY THE POLICE JUSTICE TILL TO-DAY—MR. CLYMER AND HIS EASILY-RELEASED WITNESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The hour of 3 o'clock was set for ex-Secretary Belknap to appear at the Police Court, in obedience to the warrant of arrest. The time was not generally known to the public, so that no crowd was gathered at the court. Before 2 o'clock, however, District Attorney Wells received a statement from ex-Senator Carpenter, the counsel of Belknap, that there had not been sufficient time for the arrangement of bail, and asking for further delay. The time for appearing before the court was therefore postponed till to-morrow. Meanwhile proper measures to prevent possible attempts at escape have been taken. The counsel of Gen. Belknap have been quoted as authority for the denial that he had any purpose to escape. The Secret Service believed from their information that he had. Their information is not disclosed, but the precautions taken were proper, even if there was not the slightest suspicion of a design to leave the country. Mr. Clymer had let Marsh go to Canada, and it seemed certain he would interpose no obstacle in the way of Belknap's departure. It will need to be reiterated several times that Marsh did not go away because of any orders for his prosecution, for none were given nor contemplated for the very reason that the Government as well as the Senate desired him as a witness. Mr. Clymer had some reason for discharging Marsh which he sees now would not be creditable to him and which is not explained. As for the claim that the Secretary made admissions sufficient to convict him, it is stoutly denied, and no such admissions are in evidence before the Committee on the Judiciary. The simple fact is that not one of the Democratic members of the Investigating Committee had any case for the law or for a conviction, except that some such vague desire might have existed as secondary to the hope that the disclosures would be of some value to the party. The Law Department of the Administration is therefore left to finish the work which the great reformer, Mr. Clymer, so ardently began and discontinued.

ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT.

THE DOCUMENTS COMPLETED AND TO BE PRESENTED IN THE HOUSE TO-DAY—THE CONTROVERSY BETWEEN TWO COMMITTEES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The House Judiciary Committee have finally, after a long discussion, completed the articles of impeachment in the case of Gen. Belknap, and will to-morrow present them to the House for adoption, asking at the same time for authority to take further testimony for the purpose of presenting supplementary articles. The object of delaying the presentation of the articles until late to-morrow is to put off until Wednesday the election of the Board of Managers, so as to get the judgment of the joint Democratic caucus which meets to-morrow night upon the question of selection. There is a strong sentiment against electing any ex-Confederate to serve on the Board of Managers, and the ambitions of Ben. Hill and Tucker, of Virginia, will be combated. There is quite an interesting controversy likely to grow up between the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department on the question of taking further testimony. The latter committee are at work in search of new testimony upon which to frame new articles of impeachment if the present case should fail, and they do not intend that the Judiciary Committee shall take the matter out of their hands. The Judiciary Committee feel aggrieved that the evidence was not at first referred to them to present to the House, and that they were not afterward empowered to take further testimony before presenting the articles. They seem to think that the evidence they have will not secure conviction, and they are in a quandary. When the Board of Managers are elected they have sole charge of the case, and will call such witnesses and take such testimony as they see fit, without let or hindrance from any committee. They are the sole prosecutors of the case. The story is told, and it is undoubtedly true, that the Judiciary Committee, or some of its members, proposed to the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department to refer the whole case to the former committee, and allow them to pass upon the evidence and prepare the articles, but Mr. Clymer's Committee declined. The Committee on Expenditures in the War Department propose to continue the investigation in their own way, and will meet to-morrow for that purpose, and propose, if they get new evidence, to request new articles of impeachment. Seven new counts in the articles, added to the sixteen agreed upon yesterday, make twenty-three in all, and a very formidable document. The last seven counts added are made to cover the crime of retention in, as well as appointment to, office for pay. All the different payments of money and the amounts thereof are also set forth separately, so as to cover each transaction.

ORDER TO BE TAKEN IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, from the Select Committee to which was referred the resolution and message from the House of Representatives in regard to the impeachment of W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, submitted the following report, which was agreed to:

Whereas, The House of Representatives, on the third day of March, 1876, by five of its members, Messrs. Clymer, Robbins, Blackburn, Bass, and Danford, at the bar of the Senate impeached W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, of high crimes and misdemeanors, and informed the Senate that the House of Representatives will in due time exhibit particular articles of impeachment against him and make good the same, and likewise demanded that the Senate take order for the appearance of the said W. W. Belknap to answer the said impeachment; therefore

Ordered, That the Senate will, according to its standing rules of order in such cases provided, take proper order thereon, upon the presentation of articles of impeachment, of which due notice shall be given to the House of Representatives.

Ordered, That the Secretary acquaint the House of Representatives herewith.

In the House a message was received from the Senate announcing the action above reported.

NOTES REGARDING THE CASE.

THE EX-SECRETARY IN THE CUSTODY OF POLICE COURT OFFICERS—A LETTER FROM HON. GEORGE H. PENDLETON—THE EFFECT OF PROSECUTING WITNESSES.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—This afternoon Judge Snell, of the Police Court, received a note from District Attorney Wells, stating that ex-Senator Carpenter informed him that Gen. Belknap would not be ready to appear in court to-day with his bail, and asking that his case be allowed to stand, and that this arrangement had been agreed to. Gen. Belknap will remain in the custody of the court officers, and will have a hearing to-morrow.

The ex-Secretary still remains in his own house, which he has not left since the tender of his resignation, and is to all purposes a prisoner, the entrances back and front being guarded by policemen. Messrs. Carpenter and Blair, counsel for the General, appeared at the Attorney General's office to-day and asked that the Police be removed, as their client had no intention whatever of attempting flight from Washington. To this answer was made that as soon as an indictment was found the Secretary would be arrested, and could then give bail, which would relieve him from the surveillance to which he is now subjected. Should the Grand Jury meet with any embarrassment in obtaining necessary evidence to frame an indictment upon, the arrest will be made without the indictment. Several personal friends have visited Gen. Belknap, to assure him of their sympathy in his trouble.

Mr. Sayler, of Ohio, while sitting to-day as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, received the following telegram from Hon. George H. Pendleton:

CINCINNATI, March 6.

To Hon. Milton Sayler and Hon. H. B. Banning, House of Representatives:

If the article in yesterday's *Capital* in relation to the payment of money to Mrs. Belknap to secure payment of a claim to the Bowler estate, or to the Kentucky Central Railroad refers to me, I pronounce the story utterly false. I have telegraphed the committee asking that they shall investigate immediately this matter, and permit my examination at the earliest moment. Enforce my request. Please see that my full emphatic denunciation of the story in all its aspects goes through the Associated Press dispatches.

GEORGE H. PENDLETON.

The following telegram was sent to Gen. Sheridan to-day:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6, 1876.

To Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, Commanding, Chicago:

The President directs you to notify Evans, post trader, Fort Sill, that his appointment is revoked. He will be permitted to remain and sell goods at prices fixed by a Council of Administration till the appointment of his successor. The President directs you to direct Council of Administration to meet, and to recommend to the Secretary of War, through military channels, a suitable person for trader. Letter by mail.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant General.

MONTREAL, March 6.—Mrs. Marsh, wife of C. P. Marsh, has arrived in this city and joined her husband.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—The *Republican* says, in editorially speaking of the report that the President has ordered the prosecution of Marsh, Tomlinson, and all others connected with the post tradership bribery business, that there are persons in St. Louis who, three days ago, were ready to give evidence against Belknap, but now refuse to do so for fear they will be prosecuted for buying the traderships which the Secretary sold.

CAPT. ROBINSON'S STATEMENT.

SOME OF THE CHARGES MADE BY POST TRADERS—THE COURTS-MARTIAL WHICH TRIED HIM—REMARKS BY THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

BALTIMORE, March 6.—Capt. Robinson's present employment is that of draughtsman in the Columbia Iron Works. He was at Fort Sill from 1868 to 1874. The *Sun* this morning publishes the following as the result of an interview of its representative yesterday: Capt. Robinson claims to have prepared these charges against Belknap in the different letters sent to President Grant direct through the military channel, between 1869 and 1872, long before any charges were made against him, [Robinson.] Capt. Robinson has in his possession a number of bills of items covering this period, in account with J. C. Dent & Co. and their successors, J. S. Evans & Co., military and Indian traders at Fort Sill. An idea of the prices may be formed by citing a few items, as follows: Two bushels of potatoes, $10; five gallons of coal oil, $10; two pounds of cheese, 80 cents; six boxes of matches, 75 cents; a bottle of soothing syrup, $1 50; a broom, $1; flat-irons, 35 cents per pound; a tin pan, $1 50; a half bushel of potatoes, $3 25; a paper of needles, 25 cents; two pounds of crackers, $1 20. In regard to the charges made against him, Capt. Robinson says the principal charge was for drawing what is known as "longevity pay," being ten per cent. of the officer's salary after a service of five years, and twenty per cent. for ten years' service. Capt. Robinson states that he joined the Fifty-sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, at Harrisburg, Sept. 9, 1861, which can be proved, he says, by his commission and muster-in roll, now in the hands of his attorney, and also by a certificate from Gen. Hoffman, of Philadelphia, of that regiment. The official Army Register credits him with service only from Feb. 26, 1862. He claimed and drew "longevity pay" from the first date, and was notified of its stoppage by the Paymaster General Sept. 15, 1874, and immediately returned the disputed surplus, $553, to Assistant Paymaster Brown, at New-York, for which he holds a receipt. The other charges against him, he says, were purchasing goods from post traders and not paying for them, and, also, not paying a doctor's bill, and conduct not becoming an officer and gentleman. He claims to have paid both. He was placed under arrest Sept. 12, 1874, and, without being furnished with a copy of the charges was tried at the St. Louis Barracks Oct. 19 following, without counsel. Mr. Eaton, of St. Louis, a lawyer, would have represented him, but he was called to Washington on very important business, and called on Secretary Belknap to request a postponement of the case until his return. The Secretary refused, and is represented as having added, "If that court don't convict him, by ——, I'll find one that will!" Capt. Robinson says that the court was not composed of his peers, as required by law, but, with one exception, under-ranked him. They were: Surgeon B. A. Clements, President; Capt. Joseph T. Haskell, Twenty-third Infantry; Capt. George K. Brady, Twenty-third Infantry; Capt. Owen Hall, Seventh Cavalry; Lieuts. George Mac M. Taylor, and P. T. Broderick and another Lieutenant of the Twenty-third Infantry. There were several officers who ranked him in St. Louis, he says, at the time, and a competent court could have been summoned. Sentence, as before given, was rendered April 15, 1875. The proceedings and findings were approved by Judge Advocate General Holt, with exceptions, as follows:

"The court erred in refusing to grant time to the accused to confer with his counsel for the purpose of preparing cross-interrogatories to be propounded to the witnesses whose depositions were to be taken by the prosecution. The most ample opportunity should always be afforded the party on trial for such a purpose. Inasmuch, however, as there is no reason found in the condition of the evidence on record for supposing that the defense was prejudiced by this denial, it is not held to affect the validity of the proceedings or the correctness of the findings. The original payrolls of the accused in possession of the Government, instead of certified copies of them, should have been introduced in evidence, with proof of his handwriting, and the opportunity afforded him of disputing their genuineness. Notwithstanding the irregularity in this respect, the facts sought to be proved by the production of the copies are regarded as fully established by sufficient evidence. No legal proof of the notice to the accused as alleged is found on the record. The certified copies of letters addressed to him, unaccompanied by any evidence to show that he received the originals, or even that they were duly mailed to his proper address, are wholly insufficient to establish these allegations; the findings as to which are, therefore, disapproved."

Robinson was not released until May 3, 1875. He has since entered suit in the Court of Claims for the longevity pay he refunded, and has taken steps to be reinstated in the Army.

MARSH'S ESCAPE.

THE RESOLUTION THAT WAS STIFLED IN THE HOUSE YESTERDAY.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The following is the resolution which Mr. Page, of California, endeavored to obtain the floor to offer in the House to-day:

Whereas, This House has good reason to believe that the provisions of sections 540 and 5,451 of the Revised Statutes have been violated, and that the evidence of the violation thereof is not in the possession of the House Committee on Expenditures in the War Department; therefore,

Resolved, That the said committee be and is hereby instructed to report to this House, at its earliest convenience, whether any or all of the parties believed to be guilty of the violation thereof are now in custody, or what steps have been taken by said committee to secure the detention or prevent the escape of any or all of said parties, either as witnesses or for the purposes of prosecution, or whether any official notice was given to the proper law officers of the Government. And if so, whether such notice was given in time to prevent the escape of such parties from the jurisdiction of the United States, and whether any of such parties have so escaped, and whether there has been any negligence on the part of any one having knowledge of the facts.

THE COUNSEL FOR MR. MARSH.

Mr. Edward T. Bartlett, of this City, who is counsel for Caleb P. Marsh, has made a statement of his connection with the case. He said Mr. Marsh had been his client since 1869, having since that year heavy mercantile interests in this City; that he had been Marsh's general counsel in all business matters. In 1870 Marsh called upon him with Mr. John S. Evans, and directed him to draw the contract that was put in evidence before the Congressional Committee. He knew nothing whatever of the outside facts that led to the contract, his duty in the premises being merely clerical. He was not asked to give advice as to the contract, and on its face it was an ordinary business agreement, such as any reputable attorney would have drawn at the request of a client. Mr. Marsh called on him ten days since and had the interviews he has testified to. At that time Marsh disclosed to him the entire truth, telling him the story he has since told to Congress.

This was the first knowledge he had that the agreement between Mr. Marsh and Evans was the basis of improper transactions with the Secretary of War. Mr. Marsh stated correctly while under oath what his advice was under this emergency.

Mr. Bartlett insisted that if Marsh went before the Congressional Committee he must tell the truth and the whole truth, letting the consequences take care of themselves; that whatever his mistakes had been in the past, he must pursue, while under professional guidance, a course that would commend itself to all men. This was his whole connection with the case up to the examination before Congress.

POST TRADERSHIPS.

THE CHARGE AGAINST MR. ORVIL GRANT DENIED BY TRADERS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—A reporter has had a conversation with J. R. Casselberry and A. L. Bonnafon, of this city, who are charged in a special dispatch, published in a New-York paper this morning, with having in 1873 secured two military trading agencies in Dakota Territory through the influence of Mr. Orvil Grant, to whom the dispatch alleges they have since paid, and are now paying, thirty-three per cent. on all sales made at their posts. Mr. Bonnafon denies that he has ever paid any money to Orvil Grant or to any other person for a military post tradership, and states that he is willing to testify to that effect before a Congressional committee if given an opportunity to do so. Mr. Casselberry asserts that the post tradership in which he is interested was secured by legitimate means, and denies that he visited the President at Long Branch and dined with him there as is stated in the dispatch. Mr. Orvil Grant, who has been in this city for a day or two, was also spoken to to-day, and denied the truth of the charges so far as he is concerned, and states that he is neither directly nor indirectly interested in the posts controlled by Messrs. Bonnafon & Casselberry. Mr. Grant left for Washington this afternoon. He expressed his intention of notifying the House Investigating Committee that he is ready to appear before it whenever wanted.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—A young man named J. A. Brown was arrested here on Saturday night on advices from Washington to hold him as a witness until called for by the committee now investigating the War Department. He was put in the calaboose under a misapprehension of the order from Washington, but was released yesterday, and will hold himself ready to answer a summons from the committee. It appears Brown was a clerk a few years ago for Evans & Smith, and subsequently for Evans & Co., at the Cheyenne agency, in the Indian Territory, and knows a good deal about the relations of Evans & Co. with Marsh and Belknap. He says Evans & Smith paid $5,000 annually for the Cheyenne Agency, and Evans & Co. $10,000 from the Fort Sill agency. He corroborates the reports regarding Orville Grant's connection with Belknap, and says Evans & Smith obtained the Cheyenne agency from Grant, and that Grant represented Belknap in the disposition of sutlerships, and when he could not get his price for them he would stock them with goods and run the business himself. He kept himself thoroughly posted regarding the business done at the various points, and no trader could deceive him by misrepresentation. He always knew, therefore, the exact value of each post, and made sutlers come to his terms. Brown says he knows several persons who could give valuable information regarding post traderships, and would willingly do so but for the fear of being prosecuted themselves.

THE MINISTER TO ENGLAND.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. DANA, THE NEW APPOINTEE—HIS FRIENDS THINK HE WILL ACCEPT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, March 6.—Richard H. Dana, Jr., was interviewed on his nomination to the Ministry at the Court of St. James this afternoon. He was suffering from a severe attack of vertigo, by which he had been prostrated at Church Sunday, and therefore had been unable to seriously consider the subject. The news of his nomination to the Senate came to him as a surprise. The position was one of the most honorable, and he felt its dignity, but before he could make up his mind on the question of acceptance he must consult his friends. It was hinted that one objection to his accepting would be that the position might be held only for a year, and in that case it would not prove worth the time and trouble of removing to the Metropolis of England. But Mr. Dana's friends are very earnest that he should accept the nomination, as they feel that he would restore to the Embassy the old-time dignity and respect. Mr. Dana has not of late years been active in politics, his last campaign of note being the memorable fight against Gen. Butler in 1867. He has remained an earnest conservative Republican, in harmony with the principles of the party, and supported Gov. Rice's nomination last year very earnestly. It is believed that he will be induced to accept.

MR. SCHENCK'S RESIGNATION.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—It is stated that President Grant requested Gen. Schenck to resign the English mission in compliance with a demand made by the British Government for his immediate recall.

FAILURES IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, March 6.—The paper of Charles H. North & Co., very extensive pork packers here, went to protest on Saturday. The house claimed a surplus in December of more than half a million dollars, and have now undoubtedly a large surplus, and will probably only ask an extension. D. M. Oliver & Co., provision dealers, are reported to have failed on Friday, owing to North & Co. about forty thousand dollars. E. C. Hapgood & Co., wool dealers, are reported to have failed on Saturday.

BOSTON, March 6.—N. C. Munson, contractor on the reconstruction of three sections of the Housatonic Tunnel Line, has failed, and his checks given in payment of sub-contractors have been dishonored. The sub-contractors are in debt to the farmers, and cannot pay for supplies for their men. Work on the three sections will be stopped temporarily.

BALTIMORE, March 6.—Werner, Dresel & Co., tobacco and shipping merchants, have suspended. Part of their liability is in Europe, but the amount is not yet ascertained. The immediate cause of the failure was the suspension of Thompson & Randall, whose notes they held for $20,000. Mr. Dresel has been German Consul at this port for many years.

MURDER AND ROBBERY IN VIRGINIA.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 6.—A fiendish murder was perpetrated in James City County, on the Peninsula, last Saturday, the victim being Henry Jones, of York County. It appears that he had two gangs of laborers cutting wood for him, and it was his custom to pay them off every Saturday. He started with a considerable sum of money on his person to pay off one party of laborers, and, not returning, the other party became impatient and went in quest of him. Upon arriving at the place Mr. Jones' body was found lying on the ground partially covered with leaves. The head and arms had been chopped from the trunk, and the fiends had robbed him of all the funds he had about him. An alarm was at once given and a party organized, who succeeded in capturing seven of the eight criminals, and they are now safely lodged in jail awaiting trial.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—Dividends of $10 per share on Consolidated Virginia and $1 on Belcher were declared to-day. The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day: Consolidated Virginia, 463; California, 94½; Segregated Belcher, 93; Ophir, 74½; Chollar, 121; Savage, 17½; Imperial, 19¼; Mexican, 43¾; Gould & Curry, 24½; Best & Belcher, 66½; Hale & Norcross, 47¾; Crown Point, 27¾; Yellow Jacket, 114; Empire, 12½; Alpha, 56; Belcher, 39; Confidence, 24; Sierra Nevada, 26½; Exchequer, 23¼; Overman, 76¾; Justice, 26½; Caledonia, 57.

COLORED MEN'S RIGHTS IN CEMETERIES.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—In the case of the Mount Moriah Cemetery Association against the Commonwealth ex rel. W. H. Boileau and Margaret Jones, Judge Gordon, of the Supreme Court, this morning gave a decision in favor of the defendants. This case has excited much interest here, being an attempt on the part of the Cemetery Association to exclude the body of one Jones, who was a colored man, from being interred in the cemetery.

FLIGHT OF A TOWN OFFICER.

BOSTON, March 6.—The town of Dunbarton, N. H., is disturbed by the alleged flight and irregularities of H. Ryder, Chairman of the Board of Selectmen. He has disposed of his property at a sacrifice, and owes about six thousand dollars, besides leaving the town finances in an unsatisfactory condition.

THE RESUMPTION ACT.

OUGHT THE LAW TO BE REPEALED?

AN ANSWER TO THE QUESTION BY SENATOR SHERMAN—THE EVILS OF A DEPRECIATED CURRENCY POINTED OUT—COST OF COINING COMPARED WITH THAT OF PRINTING MONEY.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, called up in the United States Senate yesterday the resolutions of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, presented last week and spoke upon them as follows:

Mr. President I have taken the unusual course of arresting the reference to the Committee of Finance of the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York in order to discuss in an impersonal and non-partisan way one of the questions presented by that memorial, and one which now fills the public mind and must necessarily soon occupy our attention. That question is, "Ought the Resumption Act of 1875 to be repealed?" The memorial strongly opposes such repeal, while other memorials, and notably those from the Boards of Trade of New-York and Toledo advocate it. These opposing views are supported in each House of Congress, and will, when our time is more occupied than now, demand our vote. And, Sir, we are forced to consider this question when the law it is proposed to repeal is only commencing to operate, now, three years before it can have full effect—during all which time its operation will be under your eye and within your power—and while the passions of men are heated by a Presidential combat, when a grave question, affecting the interests of every citizen of the United States, will be influenced by motives entirely foreign to the merits of the proposition. And the question presented is not as to the best means of securing the resumption of a specie standard, but solely whether the only measure that promises that result shall be repealed. The question now is whether we will repudiate the legislative declaration made in the act of 1875 to redeem the promise made and printed on the face of every United States note, a promise made in the midst of war, when our nation was struggling for existence; a promise renewed in March, 1869, in the most unequivocal language, and finally made specific as to time by the act of 1875.

REAL CONVENIENCE OF PAPER MONEY.

And let us not deceive ourselves by supposing that those who oppose this repeal are in favor of a purely metallic currency to the exclusion of paper currency, for all intelligent men agree that every great commercial nation must have both: the one as the standard of value by which all things are measured, which daily measures your bonds and notes as it measures wheat, cotton, and land; and also a paper or credit currency, which, from its convenience of handling or transfer, must be the medium of exchanges in the great body of the business of life. Statistics show that in commercial countries a very large proportion of all transfers is by book accounts and notes, and more than nine-tenths of all the residue of payments is by checks, drafts, and such paper tools of exchange. Of the vast business done in New-York and London not five per cent. is done with either paper money or gold or silver, but by the mere balancing of accounts or exchange of credits. And this will be so whether your paper money is worth forty per cent. or one hundred per cent. in gold. The only question is whether in using paper money we will have that which is as good as it promises, as good as that of Great Britain, France, or Germany; as good as coin issued from your mints, or whether we will content ourselves with depreciated paper money, worth ten per cent. less than it promises, every dollar of which daily tells your constituents that the United States is not rich enough to pay more than ninety per cent. on the dollar for its 376,000,000 of promises to pay, or that you have not courage enough to stand by your promise to do it. Nor are we to decide whether our paper money shall be issued directly by the Government or by banks created by the Government, nor whether at a future time the legal tender quality of United States notes shall continue. I am one of those who believe that a United States note issued directly by the Government and convertible on demand into gold coin, or a Government bond equal in value to gold, is the best currency we can adopt; that it is to be the currency of the future, not only in the United States, but in Great Britain as well; and that such a currency might properly continue to be a legal tender, except when coin is specifically stipulated for.

But these are not the questions we are to deal with. It is whether the promise of the law shall be fulfilled, that the United States shall pay such of its notes as are presented on and after the 1st day of January, 1879, in coin; and whether the national banks will at the same time redeem their notes either in coin or United States notes made equal to coin; or whether the United States shall revoke its promise and continue for an indefinite period to still longer force upon the people a depreciated currency always below the legal standard of gold, and fluctuating daily in its depreciation as Congress may threaten or promise, or speculators may hoard, or corner, or throw out your broken promises. It is the turning point in our financial history, which will greatly affect the life of individuals and the fate of parties, but, more than all, the honor and good faith of our country.

THE LAW UNDER DISCUSSION.

I would invoke in the consideration of this question the example of those who won our independence and preserved it to us, to inspire us so to decide this question that those who come after us may point to our example of standing by the public faith now solemnly pledged, even though to do so may not run current with the temporary pressure of the hour or may entail some sacrifice and hardship. What, then, is the law it is proposed to repeal? I will state its provisions fully in detail, but the main proposition—the essential core of the whole—is the promise to which the public faith is pledged that the United States will redeem in gold coin any of its notes that may be presented to the Treasury on and after the 1st day of January, 1879. This is the vital object of the law. It does not undertake to settle the nature of our paper money after that, whether it shall be reissued again, whether it shall thereafter be a legal tender, or whether it shall or shall not supersede bank-notes. All this is purposely left to the future. But it does say that on and after that day the United States note promising to pay one dollar shall be equal to the gold dollar of the Mint. The questions then arise—first, ought this promise be performed? second, can we perform it? third, are the agencies and measures prescribed in the law sufficient for the purpose? fourth, if not, what additional measures should be enacted? Let us consider these questions in their order with all the serious deliberation that their conceded importance demands.

And first, ought this promise be fulfilled? To answer this we must fully understand the legal and moral obligations contained in the notes of the United States. The purport of the note is as follows: "The United States promises to pay the bearer one dollar." This note is a promise to pay one dollar. The legal effect of this note has been announced by the unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, the highest and final judicial authority in our Government. The legal-tender attribute given to the note has been the subject of conflicting decisions in that court, but the nature and purport of it is not only plain on its face, but is concurred in by every Judge of that court and by every judicial tribunal before which that question has been presented.

AN OBLIGATION NOT PERFORMED.

Thus, then, it is settled that this note is not a dollar, but a debt due; a promise to pay a dollar in gold coin. Congress may define the weight and fineness of a dollar, and it has done so by providing a gold coin weighing 25 8-10 grains of standard gold 9-10 fine. The promise is specific and exact, and its nature is fixed by the law and announced by the court. Here I might rest as to the nature of the United States note; but it is proper that I state the law under which it was issued and the subsequent laws relating to it. The act of Feb. 25, 1862, gave birth to this note as well as the whole financial policy of the war. The first section of that act authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue, upon the credit of the United States, United States notes to the amount of $150,000,000, payable to bearer at the Treasury of the United States. The amount of these notes was subsequently increased during the war to the maximum sum of $450,000,000, but the nature and character of the notes was the same as the first issue. The enlargement of the issue did not in the least affect the obligation of the United States to pay them in coin. This obligation was recognized in every loan law passed during the war, and to secure the note from depreciation the amount was carefully limited, and every quality was given to it to maintain its value that was possible during the exigencies of the war. The policy of a gradual contraction of the currency with a view to specie payments was in December, 1865, concurred in by the almost unanimous vote of the House of Representatives, and the act of April 12, 1866, authorized $4,000,000 of notes a month to be retired and canceled. No one then questioned either the policy, the duty, or the obligation of the United States to redeem these notes in coin. Why has not this obligation been performed? How comes it that fourteen years after these notes were issued, and eleven years after the exigency was over, we are debating whether they shall be paid, and when they shall be paid? We may well pause to examine how this plain and positive obligation has so long been deferred by a nation always sensitive to the public honor. The fatal commencement of this long delay was in this provision of the act approved March 3, 1863, as follows: "And the holders of United States notes issued under and by virtue of said acts shall present the same for the purpose of exchanging the same for bonds as therein provided on or before the 1st day of July, 1863, and thereafter the right so to exchange the same shall cease and determine." Thus, under the pressure of war, and the plausible pretext of a statute of limitations, the most essential legal attribute of the note was taken away. This act, though convenient in its temporary results, was a most fatal step, and for my part in acquiescing in and voting for it I have felt more regret than for any act of my official life.

A PROMISE PROMISED AND POSTPONED.

Shortly after the war was over, and notably during the Presidential campaign of 1868, the question arose whether the bonds of the United States were payable in coin or United States notes. Both notes and bonds were then below par in coin, the notes ranging from sixty-seven to seventy-five cents in coin, and five per cent. bonds from seventy-two to eighty cents in coin. Here, again, the opportunity was lost to secure the easy and natural appreciation of our notes to the gold standard. Had Congress then authorized the conversion of notes into bonds when both were depreciated, both would have advanced to par in gold; but on the one hand it was urged that this would cause a rapid contraction, and on the other that the right to convert the note into a bond was not specie payment; it was only the exchange of one promise for another. It was specie payment they very much favored, but did not have the wisdom then to secure. If the advocates for specie payment had then supported a restoration of the right to convert notes into bonds they would have secured their object with but little opposition. But all measures to fund the notes at the pleasure of the holder were defeated, and instead there was ingrafted into the act to strengthen the public credit, first, a declaration "that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin, or its equivalent, of all the obligations of the United States not bearing interest, known as United States notes, and of all the interest-bearing obligations of the United States," except such as by the law could be paid in other currency than gold and silver; second, "and the United States also solemnly pledges its faith to make provision, at the earliest practicable period, for the redemption of the United States notes in coin." Here, again, the obligation of the Government to pay these notes in coin was recognized, its purpose declared, and the time fixed, "as early as practicable." What was the effect of this important act of Congress? Without adding one dollar to the public debt, or the burden of the debt, both bonds and notes rose in value. Within one year the bonds rose to par in gold, making it practicable to commence the refunding of six per cent. bonds into five per cent. bonds. The notes rose under the stimulus of this new promise in one year from seventy-six cents to eighty-nine cents in gold, but no steps whatever were made to redeem them.

The amount of bank notes autherized was increased $54,000,000. The Executive Department pursued the policy of redeeming debts not due, and did from an overflowing Treasury reduce very largely the public debt, but no steps whatever were taken to advance the value of our notes. The effect of the act of 1869 was exhausted on the adjournment of Congress in March, 1870, when the United States notes were worth eighty-nine cents in gold; and thereabouts, up and down, with many fluctuations, they have remained to this day. The bondholder, secure in the promise to him, is happy in receiving his interest in gold, with his bond above par in gold. The note-holder, the farmer, the artisan, the laborer, whose labor and production are measured in greenbacks, still receive your depreciated notes worth ten per cent. less than the gold you promised him "at the earliest day practicable." The one has a promise performed and the other a promise postponed. Thus we stood when the panic of 1873 came upon us; with more paper money afloat than ever circulated before in any country of the world. Even then, had we stood firmly, the hoarding tendency of the panic would have advanced our notes toward the gold standard, and in fact did so during the months of September and October, until the premium on gold had fallen to eight per cent. But, Sir, at this critical moment, the Secretary of the Treasury, acting no doubt in good faith, but I think without authority of law, issued $26,000,000 more United States notes—part of the notes retired and canceled under previous acts. And now, notwithstanding all the talk about contraction of the currency, we have not withdrawn one-half of this illegal issue. On the 1st of September, 1873, we had $356,000,000 in notes outstanding. Three months afterward we had $382,000,000, and now we have $371,000,000. It is proposed to recall our promise to redeem this note in coin three years hence. I say, Sir, this would be national dishonor. It would destroy the confidence with which the public creditor rests upon the promises contained in your bonds. It would greatly tend to arrest the process by which the interest on your bonds is reduced. It would accustom our people to the substitution of a temporary wave of popular opinion for its written contract or promise. It would weaken in the public mind that keen sense of honor and pride which has always distinguished the English-speaking nations in dealing with public obligations.

PUBLIC POLICY OPPOSED TO REPEAL.

And, Sir, passing from considerations of public honor, there are many reasons of public policy which forbid the repeal of the act of 1875. That act was generally regarded as the settlement of a financial policy by which at least the party in power is bound, and upon the faith of which business men have conducted their affairs and made their contracts. Debts have been contracted and paid with the expectation that at the time fixed the gold standard would measure all obligations, and a repeal of the act would now reopen all the wild and dangerous speculation schemes that feed and fatten upon depreciated paper money. The influence that secures this repeal will not stop here. If we can recall our promise to pay our notes outstanding, why should we not issue more? If we can disregard our promise to pay them, why shall we regard our promise not to issue more than $400,000,000 as stipulated for by the act of 1864? If we can reopen the question of the payment of our notes, why may we not reopen the question as to the payment of our bonds? Is the act of 1869 any more sacred than the act of 1875? And if we can reopen these questions, why not reopen the laws requiring the payment of either interest or principal of the public debt? They rest upon acts of Congress which we have the power to repeal. If the public honor cannot protect our promise to the note-holder, how shall it protect our promise to the bondholder? Already do we see advocated in high places, by numerous and formidable organizations, all forms of repudiation, which, if adopted, would reduce our nation to the credit of a robber chief—worse than the credit of an Algerine pirate, who at least would not plunder his own countrymen. And if the public creditor had no safety, what chance would the national banks—creations of our own and subject to our will—have in Congress? It has already been proposed to confiscate their bonds, premium and all, as a mode of paying their notes with greenbacks. What expedient so easy if we would make money cheap and abundant? Or, if so extreme a measure could be arrested, what is to prevent the permanent dethronement of gold as a measure of value, and the substitution of an interconvertible currency bond bearing 3.65 per cent. interest as a standard of value; and when it becomes too expensive to print the notes to pay the interest, reduce the rate. Why not? Why pay 3.65 per cent. when it is easier to print three? It is but an act of Congress. And when the process of repudiation goes so far that your notes will not buy bread, why then declare against all interest, and then, after passing through the valley of humiliation, return again to barter, and honor, and gold.

EVILS OF AN IRREDEEMABLE CURRENCY.

Sir, if you once commence this downward course of repudiation there is but one ending. You may, like Mirabeau and the Girondists, seek to stem the torrent, but you will be swept away by the spirit you have evoked and the instruments you have created. You complain now of a want of confidence which makes men hoard their money. Will you, then, destroy all confidence? No, Sir, no; the way to restore confidence is to inspire it by fulfilling your obligations. You cannot make men lend you; you cannot make men sell you anything—either bread, or meat, or wool, or iron, or anything that is or that can be created—except for that which they choose to take. You may depreciate the money which you offer, but it will only take more of it to buy what you want. It is true that the creditor may, by your laws, be compelled to take your money, however much you depreciate it, but he cannot buy back that which he sold, or its equivalent in other necessaries of life, and thus he is cheated of part of what he sold. Productive labor, honest toil, whether of the farmer or the artisan, is deeply interested in credit. It is credit that gives life and competition to trade, and credit is destroyed by every scheme that impairs, delays, or even clouds an obligation. Again, sir, an irredeemable and fluctuating currency always raises the rate of interest on money, while a stable currency or an improving currency always reduces the rate of interest. This is easily shown by statistics, but the reason is so obvious that proof is not needed. Again, Sir, with a depreciated currency great domestic productions are cut off from the foreign market; for it is impossible that with such a currency we can compete on equal terms with rival nations, whose industry rests upon a specie standard. As we approach such a standard, we are now able as to a few articles to compete with foreign industry; but it is only as to articles in the manufacture of which we have peculiar advantages. Let us rest our industries on that standard, and soon we could compete in the markets of the world in all the articles produced from iron, wood, leather, and cotton, the raw basis of which are our natural productions. And it must be remembered that all the countries with which we compete are specie-paying countries. A country that does not rest her industry upon specie is necessarily excluded from the great manufacturing industries of modern civilization, and is self-condemned to produce only the raw basis for advanced industry. Cheap food, climate, soil, or natural advantages, such as cheap land, vast plains for pasture, or rich mines, may give to a country wealth and prosperity in spite of the evils of depreciated paper money; but when we come in competition with the world in the advanced grades of production which give employment to the skilled mechanic, we must rest such industry upon the gold basis, or we enter the lists like a knight with his armor unbound. Again, Sir, a depreciated and fluctuating currency is a premium and bounty to the broker and money-changer. Under his manipulation our paper standard of value goes up and down, and he gambles and speculates, with all the advantages in his favor. Good people look on and think that it is gold that is going up and down; that their money is a dollar still, and trade and traffic in that belief. But the shrewd operator calculates daily the depreciation of our note, the shortening of the yard-stick, the shrinkage of the acre, the lessening of the ton, and thus it is that he daily adds to his gains from the indifference or delusion of our people.

THE PLAN ADOPTED BY OTHER GOVERNMENTS.

Sir, we must meet this question of specie payments, not only because the public honor is pledged to do so, but also for the lesser reason that it is our interest to do so. The only questions we should permit ourselves to discuss are the means and measures of doing so. And now, Sir, let us examine the reasons that have been given for the repeal of the Resumption act by those who, though favoring resumption, yet think the act should be repealed for one or other of the following reasons: 1. That it is not advisable to fix a day for resumption. 2. Or at least until the balance of trade is in our favor. 3. That it produces a contraction of the currency. 4. That it injuriously adds to the burden of existing debts. Let us glance at these objections. 1. As to fixing a day for resumption. If it was possible to agree upon measures that would secure resumption without fixing a time, I agree it would not be indispensable, though not unadvisable, to fix a time; but such agreement is utterly impossible. Of the multitude of schemes that have been presented to me by intelligent men trying to solve this problem, many could have been selected that in my opinion would be practicable; but of all of them not one ever has or is likely to secure the assent of a majority of a body so numerous as Congress. One difficulty we have encountered is that the Democratic Party, though in the minority, has never presented in any form through any leading member a plan for resumption, but with widely differing opinions, have joined in opposing any and every measure from the other side. I understand from the papers that our Democratic friends through a caucus, and through a caucus committee of which my colleague is Chairman, have been laboring to agree upon a plan for specie payments. After his frequent speeches to us about a caucus measure—a great question being submitted to a caucus—about secret conclaves, about shams and deceptions, and such like polite and friendly comments upon the work of the Republican Party, I might greet my colleague with such happy phrases about *his* caucus; but I will not, but on the contrary I commend his labors, and sincerely hope that he and his political friends may agree upon some plan to reach a specie standard, and not one to avoid it, to prevent it, to defer it. Under color of intending to prepare for it, I hope they will not make their measure the pretext for repealing the law as it stands, which fixes a day for resumption and will secure the end we both aim at. And, Sir, there is strong force in the fact that in every example we have of the successful resumption of specie payments in this and other countries a fixed day has been named by legislative authority, and the details and power of execution have been left to executive authority. Thus in Great Britain the act of Parliament of July 2, 1819, fixed the time for full resumption at the 1st day of May, 1823, and for a graduated resumption in gold at intermediate dates; and for fractional sums under forty shillings to be paid in silver coin; and the Governor and Directors of the Bank of England were charged with its execution, and authorized at their discretion to resume payment in full on the 1st day of May, 1822. France is now successfully passing through the same process of resumption, the time being fixed (two years ago) for Jan. 1, 1878, and now practically attained. In our own country many of the States have presented similar laws in case of suspended bank payments, and in some cases the suspended banks have, by associated action, fixed a time for general resumption, and each bank adopted its own expedient for it. Sir, the light of experience is the lamp of wisdom. I can recall no case of successful resumption where a fixed future time has not been presented beforehand, either by law or agreement; while the historical examples of repudiation of currency have come by the drifting process, by a gradual decline of value, by increased issues, and a refusal to provide measures of redemption until the whole mass disappeared, dishonored and repudiated. As to the date selected, I can only repeat it was placed as remote as any one suggested; far more so than is necessary to secure the object, and so that the fluctuations of value will scarcely exceed in four years what they have frequently been in a single year. An ample time to arrange all the relations of debtor and creditor, and to enable Congress to provide any additional measure in aid of resumption, or, if events make it expedient, to postpone the time.

THE "BALANCE OF TRADE."

Again, it has been objected that we cannot resume until the balance of trade is in our favor. This phrase, "balance of trade," has been a favorite one with visionaries and theorists, sufficiently indefinite to confuse and to mislead. As generally understood, the dogma is "that a nation that imports more than it exports is growing poorer;" or, conversely, "that a nation that exports more than it imports is prosperous." Now, Sir, either proposition has been proved false in many cases, and may be true in some. It does not follow that an excess of imports creates distress, or a deficiency of exports is an evidence of poverty. Even the excess of imports upon which interest may be paid may be of wealth producing productions, or a deficiency of exports may be caused by an increased domestic manufacture of raw products by home industry. But the best way to test the fallacy of this dogma is by reference to examples. Great Britain is known to be a prosperous nation of accumulating and accumulated wealth, and yet her imports have exceeded her exports every year for twenty years. The general average of her imports in excess of exports is £50,000,000, or $250,000,000 a year. I have here the detailed statement of her imports and exports for 1872 and 1873:

1872—Imports	£354,693,624
Exports	314,588,834
Excess of imports over exports	£40,104,790 or $200,000,000
1873—Imports	£371,287,372
Exports	311,004,765
Excess of imports over exports	£60,282,607 or $300,000,000

Now, according to the dogma of the "balance of trade," Great Britain is going into a rapid decay; while she knows this large excess of imports is an addition to her national wealth. But take our own country and compare years of conceded prosperity, with years of hard times:

	1867.	1868.
Imports	$391,121,801	$351,214,010
Exports at gold value, including gold	334,350,653	352,788,202
Balance of trade against us	$56,771,148	....

Yet we were then prosperous, as we have so often been told, with plenty of paper money. Take the last two years, when we are told so often that distress, misery, and poverty prevailed:

	1874.	1875.
Exports at gold value, including gold	$652,913,445	$605,574,853
Imports	595,861,248	553,906,153
Balance of trade in our favor	$57,052,197	$51,668,700

And the balance of trade in our favor is more striking during the seven months of the present fiscal year, from the 1st of July, 1875, to the 1st of February, 1876:

The total exports, reduced to gold values, were	$334,853,996
The total imports were	281,729,735
Leaving a balance in our favor in coin for seven months of	$53,124,261

All these amounts are reduced to a coin basis, and include both the importation and exportation of coin. According to the dogma of balance of trade, now is the golden moment to resume, when the balance is in our favor nearly one hundred millions a year. Yet many people cry out, "Wait for the balance of trade; don't force resumption." Well, the time has come, and yet they are not ready. This dogma has been the cause of infinite confusion, but is now abandoned. McCullough, in his Dictionary of Commerce, thus refers to it:

> In commerce the term "balance of trade" is commonly used to express the difference between the value of the exports from and imports into a country. The balance used to be said to be favorable when the value of the exports exceeded that of the imports, and unfavorable when the value of the imports exceeded that of the exports. And in this country this was long believed to be the case, and down to a late period we were annually congratulated by our finance ministers on the excess of the exports over the imports. The attainment of a favorable balance was formerly regarded as an object of the greatest importance. * * * The truth is, however, that the theory of the balance of trade was not erroneous merely from the false notions which its advocates entertained with respect to money, but proceeded on radically mistaken views as to the nature of commerce. * * * The argument about the balance of payments is one of those that contradict and confute themselves. * * * Not only, therefore, is the theory with respect to the balance of trade erroneous, but the very reverse of that theory is true. * * * It is difficult to estimate the mischief which the absurd notions relative to the balance of trade have occasioned in almost every commercial country; here they have been particularly injurious.

This author fortifies his position with ample details, but it is sufficient to say that if the dogma is false we should not regard it, and, if it is true, now is the golden moment for resumption, for the balance of trade is in our favor. In my view it is utterly immaterial to the question before us.

THE EFFECTS OF CONTRACTION EXAGGERATED.

The third objection is that the law produces a great contraction of the currency. Now, Sir, it ought to be confessed, for it is true, that any plan for specie resumption will, when it is about to take effect, produce some contraction of the paper currency. The drifting process, if it succeeds, must cause it as well. To wait for resumption until resumption will produce no temporary contraction is to wait until the rivers cease to flow or the mountains are level with the plains. Every time resumption has takne place in the historical cases I have referred to, contraction has preceded it. Remedies for bodily or political ailments are apt to be unpleasant. All we can say is that public honor and public policy demand the remedy for the dishonor and the evil of a depreciated currency; that the time is ripe for the cure and the means we have prescribed are suitable to the end. And, Sir, the degree of contraction and the effects of it are greatly exaggerated. The only contraction of the currency provided for by the act is in the substitution of one form of currency for another. Thus, in place of the fractional currency is issued silver currency; and where national bank notes are issued there is retired eighty per cent. of the amount in United States notes. Thus far no fractional currency has been retired; but we can now and will, if the law stands, issue as much silver currency as any one may wish in exchange for either fractional currency or United States notes; and, as to bank notes, the amount issued since the act took effect is $13,820,760, and the amount of United States notes retired is $11,056,608, leaving of United States notes still outstanding $370,943,392, or $14,900,000 more than was outstanding when the act of March, 1869, was passed, and the same amount more than was outstanding on the 14th day of September, 1873, when the panic came. Thus it appears that under the law the amount of bank notes issued is $2,800,000 more than the United States notes retired, and the contraction of the currency prescribed by this law is a myth. But there has been a contraction of the currency since the panic, and before and after the passage of the act of 1875, which will go on whenever in any way a specie standard approaches, and that is by the voluntary retirement by national banks of a portion of their circulating notes. This contraction is not provided for by the Resumption act, but is authorized by the national banking acts, and is the healthy ebb and flow of currency which it was the object of the law to secure.

Sir, in my judgment, the real solution of specie resumption will come through the voluntary act of national banks, each acting for itself, under the general direction of the law, precisely as the Bank of England, the Bank of France, and the New-York banks brought about and maintained resumption. I have never regarded with solicitude the amount of United States notes outstanding, for they can be easily maintained at par in gold; but the agency of the banks in securing resumption and the effect of resumption upon their customers were matters of solicitude. This I no longer doubt or fear. The whole problem consists in a partial and limited transfer of capital now invested by national banks in United States bonds to individuals. And, Sir, this partial contraction of bank currency will unlock and dissipate a greater contraction which has gone on since the panic, and will go on until the public mind rests assured that the day of resumption is not only promised, but rendered certain by the course of events. An increase of currency will follow resumption. Great masses of notes now lie idle in bank vaults and in the Treasury, and are hoarded in homesteads all over the land. There is deposited in the Treasury, without interest and belonging to banks, $31,005,000 represented by currency certificates. There are now in the vaults of the national banks $73,626,100 United States notes and fractional currency, $17,166,190 bank notes, in all $90,792,290, and in the savings banks, State banks, and other banks that have made returns to the Controller of the Currency the sum of $48,431,409, in all making $170,228,699, and this is far more than the reserve required by law. The practice of hoarding currency has greatly increased from the day of the panic, and it may be safely said that there is among the people and in savings banks and trust companies not less than $200,000,000 of currency idle. Nothing but the best of security will tempt it from its hiding-places; but, that security offered, it can be had for a less rate of interest than ever before. Capital met its periodical shock in September, 1873, and great masses of it, some say one thousand millions, vanished as a dream, and are now represented by worthless bonds, bills, notes, and certificates of stock, worth but little more than the paper on which they are printed. This panic came upon us when the paper god was lord of the ascendant, when corner lots, at fictitious prices, were the par of exchange; when unproductive railroads were the El Dorados of visionaries, and wild schemes of improvement, both in this city and in all the cities of the Union, increased municipal debts to an unexampled degree. This reckless inflation of credits collapsed long before this law was passed. Money, the agent of capital, and, when idle, capital itself, was hoarded, and still remains inactive, or is loaned on call or unquestioned security. This is the contraction of which so many complain. It is not caused by the Resumption act, but by a want of confidence in investments that offer. Confidence cannot be restored by a repeal or by issuing more paper money. But the occasion does offer you an opportunity of withdrawing a portion of this idle money, and thus reaching the specie standard. The banks can freely surrender a portion of their circulation, and thus be strong for resumption; while frightened and timid capital will gladly float into United States bonds when sold by the banks. Nothing is wanted but confidence, faith, and time to secure the closing triumph of our war policy by the redemption of the only promise we then made that has not been honestly redeemed.

THE TIME FOR REDEMPTION MUST COME.

The remaining objection to the law is it will add to the burden of existing debts. This objection is also inseparable from any plan of resumption. Postponement or repeal will not help the matter. The time for redemption must come. Current indebtedness was never less than now. Liquidation has gone on rapidly since the panic, and in many cases by open bankruptcy. Debts contracted since the passage of the act have been made in view of resumption in 1879. Many of the old debts run for a long period of years, and when issued were made upon the presumption of specie payments before they matured. Other large masses of debts stipulate for the payment of both principal and interest in coin. Nearly all the best investment securities are now at or near par in gold, and are bought and sold at gold values. Current debts in trade mature and are paid long before the time for resumption, and if renewed, the debtor and creditor adjust the mode of payment. All new transactions are based upon the knowledge that specie payments will come at the time stated, and for that reason lower rates of interest are stipulated for. Let it once be fixed in the public mind that on the 1st of January, 1879, paper money will be advanced to the specie standard, and debtors will readily borrow money payable in that standard at lower rates of interest. Capital will no longer be invested in gold bonds from the fear that if loaned to individuals it will be paid back in depreciated paper, but will eagerly be invested at low rates of interest on mortgage or other security if to be paid in improved and improving currency. Industries now languid or suspended will hopefully revive now that stocks are reduced, and productions will have a fixed commercial value, not only in home markets, but the markets of the world. Merchants now fear the shrinkage of prices, but their stocks will be renewed at a corresponding reduction of prices until all are measured by the gold standard, when they need have no fear of change of prices except those arising from demand and supply. Debtors are also generally creditors, and the loss and gain in values will balance each other, and the time is ample in which all losses can be adjusted. Never could our condition be better to resume the specie standard than now unless we intend to perpetuate the use of depreciated paper money and totally disregard the pledge of the public faith to redeem United States notes in coin. There are two objections made to the law which I ought not to pass over without reply. One is that this law is forced resumption; that it is better to drift into resumption. It will come, they say, by natural causes. The other objection is that the law has been in force a year and we are no nearer resumption. It is therefore a dead letter, and ought to be repealed. These two objections are not consistent with each other, but each has its believers, and should be answered. The drifting process has been tried since 1868. Then the law fixed the volume of United States notes at $356,000,000, and forbade its contraction, and the amount of bank notes at $300,000,000, and forbade its enlargement. It was said we would grow into resumption. This was the plausible dogma with which I was met when I sought the funding of notes into bonds. The result I have already stated. In 1870 the sectional inequality of the distribution of bank currency, inflamed into a passion by the sectional appeals of Horatio Seymour when a candidate for President in 1868, forced the enlargement of the limit of bank notes to $354,000,000; and the vain hope of stopping a panic by paper promises forced the enlargement of the limit of United States notes to $382,000,000. So will it always be with this drifting process. When we reach a specie standard it is safe enough. If national banks, then, issue more money, upon sufficient security to pay in coin, they do it at their peril, and the people cannot lose nor their standard of value fluctuate. But even if it was possible to fix the present volume of currency as an arbitrary limit, it would only prolong indefinitely the evils of a depreciated currency. No one believes that we could maintain in circulation near $800,000,000 of paper money all the time at par in gold. It must have the quality of flexibility in amount to meet the currents of trade and business—at times withdrawn, and when needed reissued, but always of the value of gold—and these qualities can only be secured by prompt redemption when it is not needed, and its reissue through loans and discounts by banks when the crops are to be moved or trade becomes active.

And as to the objection that the law has not already produced more immediate results, I admit that this is an objection to the law, but it was unavoidable under the circumstances. The time for resumption should have been fixed much earlier, so that its effect would have been more rapid. If by the law the banks had been compelled to prepare for resumption sooner, the appreciation of our notes would have been more marked, and so if a portion of the notes could be funded, or either gold or notes could be held in reserve by the sale of bonds. Who does not wish that our notes were now worth ninety-five instead of eighty-nine cents on the dollar? And yet to produce that result we must have hastened either the day for resumption or strengthened the measures for resumption. But what is the remedy for this slow process? Is it to repeal the law, not a single provision of which by its terms has been put in full operation? Is it to revoke our promise and all efforts to fulfill it? Obviously not; but to stand by our engagement and perform it sooner if circumstances will allow. And now, Sir, I come to the second proposition stated: Can we resume specie payments on the 1st day of January, 1879? On this proposition we are to consider the question as it affects the national banks, the fractional currency, and the United States notes. As to the national banks, I have already stated how redemption with them becomes an easy and natural process to be performed without injury to them, or to their customers, or to their usefulness, by a transfer or sale of United States bonds especially set aside for that purpose, and only to the extent that each bank may deem essential to its safety. The national banks are now exceptionally strong. They have a surplus over and above the capital fully paid up, the sum of $192,300,000. To the extent of a certain per cent. of their deposits and five per cent. of their circulation they must maintain a reserve of United States notes, and to that extent will aid the United States in maintaining resumption. The amount of this reserve now required is $80,135,200, but the amount in hand is $118,800,987. As the United States notes are equivalent to coin with them, they will seek to hold as much as they can, as other banks in England hold the notes of the Bank of England. Is it not, then, apparent that the national banks are able to resume, are prepared to resume, and that resumption by them need not be delayed a single year; and that so far as their notes are concerned it is a shame and a scandal that they are only worth eighty-nine cents on the dollar—and all because the United States will not advance its notes to par in gold?

SILVER AS A MEDIUM OF CIRCULATION.

Now, Sir, as to the fractional currency. This was issued to take the place of the subsidiary silver coins of the country during the war. The amount outstanding, as shown by the books of the Treasury, is $45,120,132; but of this many millions have been lost and destroyed, and this is shown by the large amount of the old issues never presented, although long superseded. It is probable that not exceeding $40,000,000 will be presented for redemption. Now, Sir, as to this currency, we are able to-day to issue silver coin of legal weight and fineness in exchange dollar for dollar for fractional currency, not only without loss but with an actual profit. One ounce of silver bullion, of 480 grains of standard fineness, is worth in the market $1 05 in coin. One dollar of our silver coin contains 384 grains of standard silver; so that one dollar of silver coin will cost the United States eighty-four and one quarter cents besides the cost of coining. To the extent that our people will take silver coin in exchange for fractional currency, the problem is already solved. It is said that this coin will be hoarded. So much the better. We can furnish from our own mines all that is needed to the extent of $15,000,000 on hand and $2,000,000 a month more, that being the extent of our coinage facilities. It is said it will be exported. No such good luck will befall us, for silver bullion is cheaper and better for export. If we issue it, we will either redeem a note or save paying out a note, and either way we make a profit. If $50,000,000 silver coin is held by our people, it is to that extent a reserve for specie payments where it is most useful among the people. I wish they would take $100,000,000, and no doubt enough will be taken to redeem all the fractional currency that our people will not prefer to hold.

And now the only remaining question is, can we redeem or maintain at par by the 1st day of January, 1879, the United States notes? The amount of them outstandin gto-day is $370,943,392, less those lost and destroyed. Now, many who fear resumption suppose the whole mass of United States notes will then be presented for the gold; and they have counted up the number of tons of gold that will be required to do it. They figure up the interest at five per cent. on the whole sum, and state that as an addition to our annual interest account. It is not necessary to reply to such exaggerations; nor is it possible to state with precision what amount of United States notes would circulate at par in coin. They could then be made receivable for Customs dues without a violation of the public faith. They will always be the reserve of national banks. They could then be made receivable for bonds of the United States. They could be supported by the power to sell bonds to redeem them. They would, as a matter of course, be supported by the whole gold reserve in the Treasury. They would take the place of certificates of deposit and be used in clearing-house exchanges. Now, Sir, with all these advantages, with the growing wealth and credit of our country, I do not believe the present volume of United States notes need be largely if any reduced to keep them at par in coin. We have now a gold balance in the Treasury of $37,120,772 73 and a currency balance of $9,529,304 over and above ous currency and coin certificates. Suppose (what I regard as an extreme case) that we add to this reserve $100,000,000, $50,000,000 in coin certificates and $50,000,000 in coin, does anybody doubt but it will be ample to redeem any note that is presented?

WHERE GOLD AND SILVER ARE TO COME FROM.

But, it is said, where is the gold to come from to enable us to resume. Not only is the gold of the world open to our competition, but we are the largest gold and silver producing country of the world. The product of our mines is about one hundred millions a year, and a single year's product would more than enable us to resume. Our facilities for accumulating gold are greater than any other nation. "But the gold is exported." So it is, because we will not use it as other nations do. Give it occupation here and it will remain here, and the products of our farms and workshops will be exported instead. It is said we can make a standard of something else that is not exportable. So we can by cutting ourselves off from the civilization of the human race. And now, Sir, let us turn from the main question and briefly examine the third question: Are the agencies and measures prescribed by the act of 1875 sufficient for the purpose? I need not remind this Senate and Senators around me how reluctantly I came to the support of this bill, because it does not contain provisions that for years I have struggled to secure. Still, Sir, I feel bound to say that it contains ample agencies and powers to carry it into a full exeution without the addition of a single provision by Congress. The first section of the bill is limited to the redemption of fractional currency. This, as I have shown, can now be fully executed, and the only criticism is that it has not been sooner executed. Not only can the notes be redeemed in silver without loss, but the actual cost of coining the silver, strange as it may seem, is less than the printing of the fractional currency. The cost of coining subsidiary silver coinage is shown by the Director of the Mint to be from one and one-half to two per cent., and with the mints running to their full capacity it is much less. The actual profits of seignorage will not only pay this cost, but more than the interest on the bonds we may sell to procure the bullion. On the other hand, the cost of the fractional currency is three and one-half per cent. of the amount issued, or, to be exact, the expense of preparing and redeeming the fractional currency for the year 1875 was $1,410,746 95. The amount issued was $40,365,145. And what is worse, the average life of these notes is less than one year, so that this expense is an annual one, almost equal to the interest on the whole sum. Thus the stopping of the issue of fractional currency will save us $1,400,000. The silver coin pays a debt when issued, while the fractional currency only renews it, and it must be replaced by another note within a year. Sir, the wisdom of this provision is now so demonstrated that a committee of the House unanimously refuse to print the currency and demand the issue of the silver coin, while two months ago the scheme was pronounced visionary, impracticable, a sham. We are now at a specie basis for our fractional currency; and yet when the law passed we were told it would be hoarded, bought up by money changers, exported. We are now told "Nobody wants the silver: they prefer the fractional notes." So it is, and so it will be when we approach the gold standard. Nobody will want to give up the United States notes for gold as soon as the note will buy as much as gold. But it is said we can only buy the silver bullion by issuing bonds. That is true now, because our surplus revenue is not large; but how will the United States ever pay its notes at a cheaper rate. One million of dollars of five per cent. bonds will to-day buy sufficient silver bullion to make $1,200,000 in subsidiary silver coin. When and how can this operation of paying our debts be better commenced, unless we mean to postpone payment indefinitely. It has been said that the five per cent. bonds authorized have been exhausted. Not so. The law is plain and express, and was so designed and intended to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury not only to use any surplus revenue, but "to issue, sell, and dispose of at not less than par in coin either of the descriptions of bonds of the United States described in the act" for refunding the public debt.

THE VITAL PROVISION OF THE LAW.

The second section is only material as it tends to induce the coining of gold by repealing the mint charge. So much of the third section as relates to national banks is not material except as it provides a way by which circulating notes may be issued; but if issued it will be with full knowledge that in due time they must be redeemed in coin at the pleasure of the holder. Then comes the provision—the vital provision—of the law: "And on and after the first day of January, A. D. 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem in coin the United States legal-tender notes then outstanding on their presentation for redemption." Then follows the ample power already quoted: "And to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and provide for the redemption in this act authorized or required, he is authorized to use any surplus revenue from time to time in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to issue, sell, and dispose of," at not less than par in coin, either of the bonds already referred to. Such are the duties enjoined, and such are the powers conferred. Sir, in this respect, both the powers and duties of this act are clearer and stronger then in the acts under which Great Britain resumed and France is now resuming. Who can doubt that with or without further legislation the work can be accomplished by a Secretary who will obey and execute the law? The power to "prepare" for resumption is a broad discretion that commences with the passage of the act and continues during every hour and day of its existence, but is one to be exercised with exceeding caution and moderation. But, Sir, this is not all. When Congress passes an act imposing a duty upon a public officer, it implies an obligation that it will furnish all the aid and auxiliary legislation necessary to carry it into execution. The extent and nature of this is within the discretion of Congress, but when the power conferred upon him is ample, and the duty imposed is clear, he must act, even though Congress neglect its duty to support him by auxiliary legislation.

And this brings me to the last proposition I propose to discuss, and that is—What additional legislation ought Congress now to adopt in aid of the law? The Secretary of the Treasury recommends first that the legal-tender quality of United States note be taken from it before 1879. I cannot agree to this, for the United States note is as much a contract to pay money as a bond, and we cannot take from that note any quality that gives it value until we are prepared to redeem it in coin. The proposition is too much like the act of March, 1863, already referred to, which stripped the note of its quality of convertibility into bonds. It is neither wise nor prudent to apply the sinking fund to the purchase of bonds not due, at a high premium, when it may be applied according to the act creating it to the purchase of notes already due.

The honorable Senator from Vermont [Mr. Morrill] has introduced a bill, and a number of other bills and propositions have been referred to the Committee on Finance, and the elaborate resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York are now before us. I will not anticipate the provisions of these various propositions, except so far as to say that I will cheerfully support any measure of wise economy proposed to strengthen the public Treasury; that I will cheerfully vote for a moderate tax on tea and coffee, because this will increase our revenue without adding to the cost of the articles, and be the means of enabling us to repeal other taxes that are both a burden and an inconvenience, and will also strengthen the Treasury; that I will gladly vote for the voluntary conversion of a limited amount of United States notes into bonds, as each of those measures will tend to "prepare" us for a specie standard. But, sir, each of these measures, and others that may be proper, are not, in my judgment, indispensable to the full and complete execution of the law of 1875 on or before the 1st day of January, 1879. Sir, I have a confident belief that if Congress will now hold fast to the law as it stands, the drift of events and the practical operation of the law will not only vindicate its wisdom, but will secure in due time every proper auxiliary legislation to carry it into full execution. The duty of the hour demands firmness and faith. There are times in the lives of nations and individuals when the temptation is strong to turn from the path of honor, to shrink from and evade the performance of obligations. Then it is more than ever that the old adage should be remembered that "honesty is the best policy." For one I feel that my course is as clear as the sunlight of heaven; and I trust that the great party to which I belong may now, as in sterner times and under greater difficulties, stand fast to the national honor pledged by it in the act of 1875; and when the difficulties inseparable from a great duty have passed away, we will be as proud of our position now as we are of the firmness and faith with which we prosecuted a great war, and secured to the people of our day and of future generations the blessings of national union and universal liberty.

LAW REPORTS.

THE SIX MILLION SUIT.

CONCLUSION OF THE TESTIMONY — THE POINTS IN REGARD TO THE QUESTION OF DAMAGES SUBMITTED BY MR. O'CONOR—JUDGE WESTBROOK'S DECISION ON THE MOTION TO DISMISS.

The trial of the Tweed $6,000,000 suit was resumed yesterday before Judge Westbrook, in the room hitherto occupied by Part II. of the Court of Common Pleas. The special jury was not present, they being excused from attendance until this morning. Edward J. Lewis, the son-in-law of Mrs. Watson and manager of her estate, was put on the stand as a witness for the defense. He testified in reference to the disposition of that portion of the late County Auditor's estate not given up to the City. Mr. Field then began reading from the deposition of Mrs. Watson, taken on Saturday, and was about to question the witness in reference to the statements therein made, when Mr. O'Conor objected, and the reading of the document was ruled out. The witness then testified to recollecting the three suits against the estate of the late James Watson. All three were pending in September last; about the middle of that month a fourth suit was brought by the State; Mr. Strahan defended the suit; the whole personal estate left by the deceased is gone; only the real estate remains; witness did not know the value of the real estate; it is in the neighborhood of one hundred thousand dollars. A detailed examination in regard to the items of real estate owned by Mrs. Watson followed, in which it was shown that the property is worth much more. Mr. Strahan was then recalled, and testified in regard to the suits against Mrs. Watson in which he was counsel for the latter. Isaac S. Barrett, a clerk in the Controller's office, testified that the City's judgment against Mrs. Watson was for $555,435 94. William H. Dykeman, a clerk in the same office, showed that under the act of 1870 $6,312,000 of bonds were issued, and were canceled as they came in.

James C. Carter, of counsel for the plaintiffs, then made a long argument against the motion to dismiss the complaint, showing the strength of the evidence against Tweed, and being in opposition to the legal points raised by David Dudley Field. Mr. O'Conor followed with a presentation of the following points in regard to the question of damages:

I. It is not material to inquire whether vindictive or punitive damages might or might not be recovered, for the plaintiff claims only the public money unlawfully obtained, and simple interest thereon. The notion that Tweed is responsible only for that share of the moneys which by his own direction or by concert with his associates was delivered over to himself is repugnant to common sense and to all accepted notions of justice. Though there can be but one satisfaction, each wrong-doer is liable in an action against him for the whole. Although there be no hope of obtaining from Tweed through execution on the judgment even $1,000,000, it is important that judgment be given against him for the whole amount; for if the plaintiff recover judgment against him for $1,000,000 only, and should find and levy on property to that amount, Connolly and Sweeny might claim, with considerable plausibility, that the public had had full satisfaction, thus exempting them from liability. Consequently, the only safe and legal course is to enter judgment against each for the whole sum, restraining, nevertheless, the collection by execution to the amount taken, as ascertained in each judgment, with interest.

II. What deductions, if any, should be made from the entire sum drawn out of the bank on the warrants? There was no legal audit or allowance, and consequently the entire draft was illegal and is in strictness recoverable in this action. In equity cases, however, and in actions of tort the general principles of justice govern the measure of damages or the amount to be recovered. If the party to a wrong had, in the course of the transaction which constitutes such wrong, done some benefit to the injured party, a reasonable and just allowance for such benefit may be made from the total amount of the injury. This does not arise from any doctrine of set-off or in that nature. It results from the reason of the thing—the loss and injury, less any incidental benefit. As for the case of Garvey and Ingersoll, the value to the public of anything received through them did not exceed twenty per cent. on the gross amount of their bills. As to other persons the court would remember the testimony, and that in no case did the advantage to the City amount to more than thirty-five per cent. If particular individuals, as for instance Keyser, or other of the wrong-doers, have claims against the City or County, the State or the public, for any matters not constituting a part of the charges for which the warrants mentioned in the complaint were issued, such independent claims of the respective wrong-doers are not proper subjects of set-off or counter claim, or in any way proper deductions in this action.

Judge Westbrook then rendered his decision upon the motion to dismiss the complaint. After referring in general terms to the act of 1875, under which the suit is brought, and to the causes of action referred to in the complaint, he said it was scarcely necessary to inquire whether each and every averment of the complaint is sustained by proof to the extent charged. It was sufficient to observe that the positive testimony of Andrew J. Garvey, James H. Ingersoll, John Garvey, John H. Keyser, George S. Miller, and John Kennard, of conversations with Tweed and others, of acts and divisions of moneys, and of additions to and swellings of bills, made questions for the jury whether or not the complaint was not substantially maintained in some particulars at least. As to the defendant's claim that there was no proof that any of the bills in favor of A. Hall, Jr., A. W. Lockwood, the *Transcript* Association, the Manufacturing Stationers; J. W. Smith, C. H. Jacobus, and E. Marrener, amounting to $611,076 40 were false, and that the money paid on them could not be recovered in this action, Judge Westbrook says that while no witness has directly testified to the falsity of the charges, there is sufficient evidence to justify the submission of these items to the jury. It was further objected that warrants issued to J. A. Smith, C. D. Bollar, Keyser, Davidson, Halsey & Co., and A. G. Miller, amounting to $2,078,471 38 were never indorsed by the payees, and that, consequently, the money which the Broadway Bank paid was improperly paid, and that, in judgment of law, it was still in the County Treasury. Judge Westbrook assumed the correctness of the plaintiff's allegations and positions upon the facts, for it was impossible for him now to say that the jury would not so find. Assuming that the indorsements of the name of the payee upon the warrants were forged, the question was not before him whether a remedy did or did not exist against the bank, but whether the money had been actually taken from the Treasury of the County. The remedy did not exist against the taker. The warrants were not drawn upon the Broadway Bank, but upon the County Treasurer, at the bank. If the jury found that the conspiracy to defraud existed then as the act of one conspirator, in furtherance of the common object, was the act of each, such finding involved the further facts that Mr. Tweed himself forged the payee's names, and himself obtained the money. Would it do to hold that the county cannot recover from the forger and the wrongful taker of its money the fruits of their crime, because it has also a remedy against its agent, who paid its money in good faith to the party who criminally deceived it? Was not the conclusion obvious? Again, as to the claim that the alleged release of some of Tweed's co-conspirators discharged all, Judge Westbrook said it was not urged that either Keyser, Garvey, Ingersoll, or Connolly had paid any money or obtained a formal release from any person. The most that could be said was that certain influential citizens who had been conspicuous in these prosecutions had promised them protection. No person authorized officially to make a promise had made any, and the entire absence of any consideration would make any a *nudum factum*, if made. A covenant not to sue one of the joint obligors or promisors does not amount to a release, but is a covenant only. In regard to the estate of James Watson it was conceded the recovery was for demands not embraced in this action, and while Mr. Keyser had placed property in the hands of a Trustee to secure the City, such deposit was his own act and no part thereof had been in the hands of any City official. As to the alleged unconstitutionality of the act of 1875, under which the action was brought, Judge Westbrook said there were undoubtedly grave questions to be hereafter considered. He had had occasion to discuss them in part in the case of the People against Field, and to that opinion he referred. At any rate, the General Term of this district had passed upon these questions in favor of the constitutionality of the law. That decision was binding upon him and must be followed.

Judge Westbrook then considered the question whether the acts of the Board of Audit were judicial in their character, and that therefore no action could be maintained against them, they being judges, for acts done by them in their official capacity. The proposition, he said, assumed the point to be proved. The Board of Audit was undoubtedly called upon to exercise judicial functions. But Mr. Tweed did not act as a member. Instead of this, as the evidence tended to prove, and which the jury must decide, he corruptly agreed to make bills. On this ground the General Term, in this very case, held this action to be maintainable. Judge Westbrook also held that Tweed was not entitled to immunity as a judge because of his being interested, and the statutes declare that no man can under such circumstances sit as a judge.

The remaining question was what damages could the plaintiff recover, if any. The General Term answered this by saying that each conspirator is liable individually for all the moneys wrongfully taken, though partially received by those acting with him. Judge Westbrook added that the damage which the wrong has caused can be recovered, though the party sued did not receive all its fruits, but that did not cover anything but the damage; not what the county justly owed. The fraud was in the addition to honest demands, and the recovery must be limited to the injury. So the Court of Appeals had held. But the claim of Keyser against the County could not avail Tweed, being for other unadjusted claims than those for which warrants were drawn. The fact that Tweed had been criminally punished was no bar to the civil remedy. The Code expressly provided that a violation of a right admitted of both a civil and criminal remedy, and the right to prosecute the one was not merged in the other.

Judson Jarvis was then put on the stand, and testified in regard to the arrest of Connolly, after which Mr. Field asked Judge Westbrook to have the jury to find answers to special questions. Mr. O'Conor argued against this proposition, and said that they wanted the jury to bring in a general verdict. Judge Westbrook said he would consider the matter carefully.

To-day the summing up in the case will begin, David Dudley Field speaking in behalf of the defendant, and Mr. Carter closing for the people.

COMMON PLEAS DECISIONS.

OPINIONS HANDED DOWN BY THE GENERAL TERM.

Following are the principal decisions handed down in the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday:

Aaron J. Vanderpoel vs. The Mayor, &c. Plaintiff was employed by the Corporation Counsel in January and February, 1873, to aid in the trial of various causes in which the City was a party, and rendered services in 1873 and 1874 of the value of $11,154 54. The defense was, that all the moneys raised for expenses of the Corporation Counsel's office for those years had been expended, and that the claim of the plaintiff had been incurred in excess of the appropriation for that purpose. The court below gave judgment for plaintiff, and the General Term, Judge Robinson giving the opinion, affirms the judgment of the court below.

Jennie Twombley vs. The Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company.—The plaintiff, while riding in one of defendants' cars, was injured by getting out of it too quickly, fearing a collision which did not occur, but which seemed imminent. She obtained a verdict in the court below, and an appeal was taken, on the ground that the court erred in holding that it was a question for the jury whether it was an act of negligence for the driver to whip up his horses and drive on, instead of standing still, when, as the result showed, no accident would have occurred if the latter course had been adopted. The General Term, Chief Justice Daly giving the opinion, sustains the action of the court below, and affirms the judgment.

The Blees Sewing-machine Company vs. Henry Maillard.—Plaintiffs, owners of a building which they let to defendant, sued him for damages sustained by the plaintiff on account of a floor—on which defendant had stored, as alleged, too heavy a stock of cocoa—falling through. The case was tried in the Marine Court, and was taken from the jury, the court declining to let the question go to the jury as to whether there was any neglect on the part of defendant. The General Term of the Marine Court held that the court below erred in taking the case from the jury, and gave final judgment for plaintiff in a specified amount. The General Term of the Common Pleas, Chief Justice Daly giving the opinion, decide that the General Term of the Marine Court was right in holding that the court below erred in taking the case from the jury, but that the General Term erred in giving final judgment for any amount, as it should simply have reversed the judgment and ordered a new trial. The judgment of the General Term of the Marine Court is ordered to be modified, and a new trial ordered.

In the suit of Helen L. Grinnell vs. Frederick L. Howland, the question as to whether a portion of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street, near Fort Washington, running through property owned by both parties, should be considered a public highway for the full width of the lower part of the street, or should continue to be used, as at present, as a private lane. The court decided that it is still a portion of private property not yet taken for public use.

COURT NOTES.

The argument on the motion for the appointment of a Receiver for the City in the suit of Charles Devlin, the bondsman of Tweed, was yesterday adjourned to Monday next.

In the matter of the opening of a new avenue from One Hundred and Forty-first to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, and between St. Nicholas and Eighth avenues, Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday fixed the costs of the improvement at $10,443 33. The avenue is 12,636 feet long.

At the Washington Place Police Court yesterday, before Justice Morgan, Herman Egglin, of No. 598 Sixth avenue, Jeremiah Kelleheer, of Forty-second street and Park avenue, Jacob Goff, of No. 71 Fourth street, Thomas Weir, of No. 116 Park avenue, and Thomas Bennett, bartender for ex-Senator Norton, at No. 15 Carmine street, were held for violating the Excise law.

As Miss Nellie Dern, of No. 211 Madison avenue, was walking along that street yesterday, Frank Lynch, of No. 371 First avenue, snatched her pocket-book, containing $15, with which he ran off. He was pursued and caught by Officer Minnie, of the Eighteenth Precinct, who took him to the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court, where Justice Duffy committed him in default of $2,000.

Another attachment for contempt was issued against Sheriff Conner, by Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The process was issued because of an alleged negligence on the part of the Sheriff to issue execution in the suit of Louis May and David James King against John T. Conover. The attachment is made returnable to-morrow, and the Sheriff's bail is fixed at $6,500.

United States District Attorney Bliss filed a special demurrer yesterday in the United States Circuit Court to the rejoinder filed last week by the counsel of Charles L. Lawrence in the matter of the indictment against him for forgery. It is claimed in this demurrer that the reasons given in the rejoinder are immaterial and insufficient to decide the jurisdiction of the court regarding the offenses alleged in the indictment, and in other respects is uncertain, informal, and insufficient.

The Barmore estate, which in various forms has been before the Surrogate's Court, was brought up again yesterday. Motion was made before Surrogate Van Schaick by the counsel of Mrs. Eldridge, by whom the will was contested, to revoke the letters granted to Moses B. Maclay as special administrator and collector of the estate, upon the ground that he was an interested party. The argument of John McKeon, counsel for the petitioner, was partly heard yesterday afternoon, when the matter was adjourned until to-morrow.

The case of Herman Weinhaus against the City was brought to trial before Judge Van Vorst and a jury in Part III. of the Supreme Court yesterday. The plaintiff sued to recover $2,500 for injuries received by him in falling down an excavation at the corner of Ninety-ninth street and Eighth avenue, on Aug. 7, 1874. The City interposed in defense a general denial of the statements in the complaint. The jury brought in a verdict of $650 for the plaintiff. Frederick Smyth appeared for the latter, and Col. John R. Fellows represented the City.

The case of John J. O'Brien against Joseph G., Ann Maria, and Sarah E. Browning was brought to trial before Judge Barrett, in Part I. of the Supreme Court yesterday. The suit is a creditor's action brought to set aside a conveyance, by the first-named defendant to his two sisters, of property valued at $160,000. The ground alleged is that the conveyance was fraudulent as far as the present suit, which is for an old debt, is concerned, and was furthermore designed to defraud creditors. The defense is that the conveyance was made in good faith. The cases still on.

Capt. Cherry, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, arraigned yesterday at the Tombs William Hammond, of No. 74 Cortlandt street; James Walsh, of No. 131 Liberty street; John Doran, of No. 155 Cedar street; Patrick Burke, of No. 24 Thames street, and John Kavanagh, of No. 155 Cedar street, all boys, aged from seventeen to nineteen years, on a charge of having set fire to a tenement-house in the rear of No. 131 Liberty street. They were remanded to the Church Street Station in order to give Fire Marshal Sheldon an opportunity of investigating the case.

The case of Funcke against the New-York Mutual Insurance Company, which grows out of the transactions of Gen. Sturm in shipping arms, &c., into Mexico during the time of Maximilian's wars, was brought before Judge Curtis in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday. One of the points in the case is as to whether or not Gen. Sturm gave his check to the Captain of the schooner S. D. Keyes, on which the arms were shipped, in order to have the latter scuttle his vessel. The case came up yesterday on a motion for the appointment of a commission to examine the notorious "Spence" Pettis as to whether he changed the name of the payee on the check. Decision was reserved.

A YOUNG GIRL CONVICTED OF LARCENY.

Mary J. Roe, aged eighteen, an intelligent domestic in the employ of Mr. and Mrs. Austin D. Ewen, of Spuyten Duyvil, was placed on trial in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, for grand larceny, committed under extraordinary circumstances. The case, as presented by Assistant District Attorney Rollins, was as follows: On Sept. 4 the family, with some guests, sat down to supper in the basement dining-room, Mrs. Ewen directing Mary to go up-stairs to perform some duties. After supper the family went up stairs, and it was discovered that a fire was burning, but nobody could tell where. The utmost alarm ensued, and Mrs. Ewen finally discovered that the fire was in a closet on the second-floor bed-room, in which was stored clothing belonging to her daughters and her guests. The fire was extinguished before anything had been destroyed, and it was then discovered that a large quantity of clothing was missing. Suspicion at once fell upon the domestic, as she was the only one who had been up stairs during supper-time, and Mrs. Ewen charged her with the offense. The girl stoutly denied all knowledge of the occurrence, but portions of the missing clothing were subsequently found secreted in her bed and in the kitchen furnace, whereupon she admitted everything, but could not explain why she had committed so grave a crime. In view of the girl's youth, Mr. Ewen allowed her to leave the house with a rebuke, but she was subsequently arrested and indicted for arson and grand larceny, for which latter offense she was yesterday tried before Judge Gildersleeve. She pleaded guilty to grand larceny, but, in consideration of her youth and previous good character, Judge Gildersleeve sentenced her to the mitigated penalty of three years in the State Prison.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Orders Granted.—Prouty vs. The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company et al.—In the matter of Dyckman, &c.

By Judge Lawrence.

Capen vs. Security Savings Bank.—I do not find order which is applied for.

Appiarius, &c., vs. Wobber.—Order granted denying motion for an injunction.

In the matter of Winters.—The paper purporting to be an affidavit of Mr. D. D. T. Marshall is neither signed nor verified.

Emmet vs. Dolan.—I wish to hear counsel in regard to the allowance in this case.

Hens vs. Door.—The affidavit of L. Vogt in this case has no date, nor was the petitioner sworn in open court.

Nash vs. The Mayor.—Findings as settled.

Gardiner vs. The Mayor, &c.—Motion that commission issue is granted on payment of $10 costs.

In the matter of opening new avenues, &c.—Report of Referee is confirmed and costs taxed as therein specified.

Bloss vs. the Southern Ohio Coal and Iron Company.—I wish to see counsel in this case.

Hens vs. Hartman.—This being a special statutory proceeding what authority is there for serving by mail?

Spohr vs. the Justices of the Court of Special Sessions.—In this case I have granted an order to Spohr's counsel why default should not be opened.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Jackson et al. vs. Orgill Everingham vs. Vanderbilt et al.—A copy of this decree should be served on the other side with notice of settlement of [illegible] days.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Daly and Judges Robinson and Daly.

Twomley vs. The Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Daly.

Vanderpool vs. The Mayor.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Robinson.

Solomon vs. Tanenholz et al.—Order setting aside the judgment and execution affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Daly.

The Blees Sewing-machine Company vs. Henry Maillard.—The judgment of the General Term will have to be modified so far as it affirms the judgment of the Special Term, may be wholly reversed, new trial ordered, costs to abide the event. Opinion by Chief Justice Daly; opinion by Judge Robinson.

New vs. Schermerhorn.—Judgment reversed. Opinion by Chief Justice Daly and Judge Robinson.

Williams vs. Sloat, &c.—Judgment affirmed without prejudice to action at law without costs of appeal. Opinion by Judge Robinson, Judge Lawrence concurring, Chief Justice Daly dissenting.

The Board of Commissioners of Charities and Correction vs. McGurrin.—Order reversed. Opinion by Chief Justice Daly.

Grinnell vs. Kirtland.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Daly.

Tone vs. The Mayor, &c.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide the event. Opinion by Judge Robinson, Chief Justice Daly and Judge Lawrence concurring.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Winternitz vs. Mudge.—Motion to discharge order of arrest or reduce amount of bail denied, with $10 costs.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
2—Brown vs. Combination Wool Co.
39—Conner vs. Fisk, Executor.
40—Jones vs. Butler.
69—Van Ranst vs. College of Veterinary Surg.
79—Brown vs. Combination Wool Co.
80—Lyne, &c., vs. Butties.
84—Connolly vs. Connolly.
88—Collins vs. Buddensiek.
98—Pitt vs. Clanranald.
99—Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Co. vs. Butler.
100—Same vs. Same.
109—Dickerhoff vs. Taylor.
115—Ellis vs. Foster.
123—Coope, &c., vs. Pomares.

Nos.
135—Matter of Redmond.
136—Matter of Redmond.
147—Matter of Rielly.
151—Lewis vs. Ross, President.
163—Jenkins vs. Johnson.
164—Lynes vs. Buxton.
165—Simon vs. Jacobs.
168—Black vs. Maltby.
193—Marks vs. Semler.
213—West vs. Nickerson.
293—Philips vs. Leavey.
310—Hollister vs. Hester.
311—Matter of Spohr.
312—Ham vs. Ham, &c.
314—Clark vs. Donaldson.
316—Manhattan Telegraph vs. Chester.
318—Cashman vs. Parks.
319—Bradley vs. Sheehy.
320—Baker vs. Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.
321—Heilbrum vs. Racey.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.
42—The People State of N. Y. vs. Fowler et al.
43—Same vs. same.
44—The People State of N. Y. vs. Kingsley.
45—The People ex rel. vs. Pinckney et al.
46—In the matter, &c., of Mary E. Earle.
48—The People ex rel. Board of Education vs. Green.
49—The People ex rel. vs. Root et al.
51—Dickerson vs. Spaulding.
52—The Mayor, &c., vs. Tenth Nat. Bank.
61—The People ex rel. Colton vs. Flanagan.
62—The People ex rel. vs. Lyon.
63—Dayton vs. Johnson.
64—Getty et al. vs. Devlin et al.
66—Booth et al. vs. Ketchman, et al.
67—Ireland vs. Cose et al.
68—Deew vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
70—Silcocks et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
71—The N. Y. Balance Dry Dock Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.
75—The People ex rel. Mordaunt vs. Fowler.
76—Parker vs. Gano et al.
77—The Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul vs. Kelly et al.
78—The Children's Aid Society vs. Loveridge.
79—Noyes et al. vs. The Children's Aid Society.
82—Elliot vs. N. Y. Cotton Exchange.
83—Sheridan vs. Mayor, &c.
85—Eno vs. The Mayor, &c.
86—Miles vs. Conner, Sheriff.
87—Commercial B'k of Ky. vs. Varnum.
88—Same vs. same.
89—Stone vs. Browning et al.
90—Sullivan vs. Conception Herrera et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos. Demurrers.
5—Byrnes vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.
6—Levy vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.
19—Ross vs. Ensworth. Law and Fact.
225—Kimball vs. Newton, et al.
106—Seilson vs. Tracey, &c.
214—Joly, &c., vs. Lacombe.
107—Real Estate Trust Co. vs. Rader et al.
199—Lesserman vs. Bernheimer et al.
264—Blossom vs. Hatfield et al.
53—Sterne vs. Goepp, &c.
136—Goepp et al. vs. Sterne et al.
139—Brown vs. Goodwin.
47—McBride vs. McBride.
250—Haberman vs. Witters.

Nos.
202—Harlow, &c., vs. The Bleecker St. R. R.
66—Continental Nat. Bk. vs. Black et al.
71—Lawton G. & M. Co. vs. Ocean Steamer Coaling Co. et al.
86—Mason vs. Carr et al.
95—Bolger vs. Smith et al.
102—Beasely vs. The City of Brooklyn.
112—Bolger et al. vs. Wood.
93—Tredwell vs. Pomeroy.
207—Sawyer et al. vs. Butterfield.
163½—Rasin, &c., vs. Ammidown et al.
230—Lester vs. Reesen et al.
256—Broesang vs. Marshall.
68—Binsse et al. vs. McCallum et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Barrett, J.

No day calendar.
Case on—No. 1189—O'Brien vs. Browning et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Westbrook, J.

January Term continued, held in Common Pleas Trial Term, Part II. room.
Case on—No. 2568—The People, &c., vs. Tweed et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
1028—Baldwins et al. vs. Briggs.
178—Hauck vs. Craighead et al., Ex'rs.
225—Maguire vs. Fardy et al.
452½—Clark vs. Cockerill et al.
514—Carrington et al. vs. Ward et al.
1042—Wheeler vs. Doody et al.
1084—McCafferty vs. Hunt et al.
2531—Crotty vs. The Mayor, &c.
2532—The Surburban Gas Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1056—Lawton et al. vs. Meyer.
772—McKee vs. Cheney.
1230—The Gold and S. Tel. vs. Poppenhausen.

Nos.
1804—Dodge vs. The Mayor, &c.
2336—Thomson, Ass'n, vs. The Mayor, &c.
1548—The N. Y. & B. Trans. Co. vs. Berger et al.
1058½—Rucker vs. Mead et al.
1060½—Smith, Trus., vs. Mead et al.
1062½—Rucker vs. N. Y. & N. H. R. R. Co.
2262—Coatrous et al. vs. The Mayor of N. Y.
1020—Johnson vs. Wagner, Ex'r, et al.
1240—Graham vs. The Mayor, &c., City of N. Y.
1244—Wardrop vs. Claflin et al.
2070—Knapp vs. Brown.
698—Gouraud vs. Spencer.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.
2206—Baldwin vs. The Mayor City of N. Y.
2507—Lowden vs. The B'd of Police of the City of N. Y., Mayor, &c.
2244—Manchester et al. vs. The Mayor City of New-York.
2245—Same vs. Same.
1421—Morris, Adm'x, vs. Gillich et al.
53—Rusley vs. The Phenix Bank of N. Y.
1250—Blydenburgh vs. The Mayor of N. Y.
673—Platt, Assignee, vs. Van Name et al.
1105—Dejonge, Assignee, vs. Conner, Sheriff.
1803—Dodge vs. Mayor City of N. Y.
65½—Morey et al. vs. Lillienthal.
1139—Crowley vs. The D. D., E. B. & B. R.R. Co.
19—Rice vs. Livermore et al.

Nos.
1237—Kleinknecht vs. Conner, Sheriff, &c.
1365—Kierney, Ex'r, &c., vs. Long Isl'd R. R. Co.
933—Pickering vs. Randolph et al.
2416—McAvoy vs. Mayor City of N. Y.
2539—Hartman vs. The N. Y. S. & Ch. M'f'g Co.
1916—Heineman et al. vs. Heard.
1035—First N. B'k of N. Y. vs. Wylie et al.
209—Van Brill et al. vs. Danenbauer, Im., &c.
633—Rothschild vs. The 42d St. & Grand St. R. R. Co.
483—Shiff et al. vs. The N. Y. C. & H. R. R.R. Co.
513—Winter vs. White et al.
601—Bosman vs. Matthews.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sanford, J.

Nos.
1917—Tunke et al. vs. N. Y. Mut. Life Ins. Co.
1982—Tunke et al. vs. The Orient Mut. Ins. Co.
731—Cameron vs. Walker et al.
1675—Gottberg vs. Conner, Sheriff.
923—Philips vs. Ruger et al.
827—Harrington versus Beach.
715—Cobb vs. Wood.
959—Havemeyer vs. The Valentine & Butler Safe and Lock Co.

Nos.
987—Ibbottson vs. King et al.
879—Potts vs. Hyman, &c.
893—Matier et al. vs. Angell.
937—Taylor et al. vs. Keyser.
973—Bunce, by guardian, vs. Sherrard, Pres't.
975—May et al. vs. Raynolds et al.
977—Davis, Adm'x, vs. N. Y., N. H. and Hartford Railroad.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Speir, J.

929—Whitney vs. White.
1972—Cochran vs. Gottweild.
800½—Gern vs. Fiske et al.
1234—Ross vs. Harden et al.
882—Weston vs. The Elevated Railroad Co.
708—Hall vs. Cowdrey et al.
788—Brown vs. Fisk, Jr., et al.
964—Wood, Administrator, vs. Davies.
952—Carroll vs. Jones et al.
874—Coady vs. Erie Railway Company.
932—Hendricks vs. Sixth Avenue Railroad Co.
610—Ross vs. Corbett.
702—Godfrey vs. Thompson et al.
754—Smith vs. Macdonald.
574—Strauss, by guardian, vs. Archer et al.
712—Harrington et al. vs. Shevill et al.
436—Condon vs. Martin, Executor.
650—Townsend vs. Martin.
834—Heene vs. The Erie Railway Company.
826—Hennesy vs. Brennan.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Monell, C. J., and Sedgwick, J.

Nos.
10—Lawrence vs. Cabot et al.
14—Brague vs. Lord et al., Ex'rs, &c.
16—Weiss vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
17—Volkman et al. vs. Feldman.
19—Porter vs. McGrath.
20—Crosby vs. Watts.
21—Doyle et al. vs. Sharpe.
23—Bowne vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
Nos.
26—Campbell vs. Conner, Sheriff, &c.
29—Lord et al. vs. Thompson.
31—Morehouse et al. vs. Leager.
33—Selchow vs. Radde.
34—Butterfield vs. Radde.
35—Carneo vs. Platt.
36—Stafford Pavement Co. vs. Monheimer.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, Ch. J.; J. F. Daly, and Van Hoesen, JJ.

Nos.
85—Jarvis et al. vs. Driggs et al.
71—Tasker et al. vs. Wallace.
73—Hershfield vs. Werner.
103—Fitzgibbons vs. Connell.
107—Funke vs. Phœnix Sick Association.
108—Flint vs. Corbett.
110—Bernheimer et al. vs. Gube.
111—Ryan vs. McDonough.
114—Cassebeer vs. Smith.
124—Kelcher vs. Lawder.
126—Renteien vs. Autenrieh.
127—Washington vs. Rammel.
Nos.
128—Adams vs. McMahon.
129—Geiger vs. Braun.
130—Jewell vs. Henigel.
132—Susedorf vs. Smith.
134—Castro vs. Lemon et al.
135—Jacobson vs. The Hildise Bund.
140—Hyman vs. Meyer.
142—Galliard vs. Chaslier.
141—Le Grandier vs. Gongleman et al.
144—Hoagland vs. McGorry.
145—Schumacher vs. Liebnow.
147—Raven vs. Brittan.
148—Tipton vs. Kerner.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

No.
19—Sage vs. Vermilyea.
No.
24—Bradhurst vs. Butterfield.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos.
1978—O'Gorman vs. Kamack.
1283—Kaehler vs. Rosenberg.
969—Strauss vs. North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co.
177—Fish vs. Standert.
696—Latasa et al. vs. Gt. Western Ins Co.
1554—Luyster vs. Sheppard.
1778—Mordecai vs. Wetmore.
670½—Condit vs. Warren.
986—Moller vs. Tuska.
1556—Roger vs. Adams.
1033—Wyman vs. Brennan.
2329—Meyerhoff vs. Fiske.
1098—Allen vs. James.
1111½—Starr et al. vs. Van Volkenburgh.
Nos.
1630½—Bernstein vs. Morris.
1097—Ueftel vs. Lightstone.
1779—Harris vs. Semborn.
51—Ely vs. Stilwell.
1686—Gaines, Ex'r, vs. Bradley.
1687—Same vs. Same.
1792—Nicholson vs. Webb.
1439—Mercer Pottery Co. vs. Rorke.
1261—Durkee vs. Toledo, Wabash & Western R. R. Co.
1337—Bloss vs. Bell.
1807—Bleakley vs. Mayor.
377½—Agate vs. Lowenstein.
256½—Kreymburg versus O'Brien, Sheriff.
254—Barsdorff vs. Kelly, Sheriff.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PARTS II. AND III.

Adjourned to the first Monday in April.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
6492—Cromwell et al. vs. Barr.
6440—Close vs Curry.
4357—Ross vs. Britten.
3769—O'Gorman vs. Kiernan.
3770—Walsh vs. Blossom et al.
3702—Sayles vs. Conner.
3835—McGuire vs. Heyman et al.
3874—Remington S. M. Co. vs. Muller et al.
Nos.
3913—Bontey vs. Saville.
3931—Goldsmith vs. Herts et al.
4855—Fitch vs. Dusenbury et al.
5031—Lecomte vs. Potter, impl'd.
5924—Davis et al. vs. Murray, impl'd.
931—Mendelson vs. Webb et al.
1919—Penrhyn Slate Co. vs. Allen.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Shea, C. J.

Nos.
5136—Newman et al. vs. Schroater et al.
3797—Kantrowitz versus Garde.
3821—Goodkin et al. vs. Strickland et al.
5610—Kaufman vs. Loorman.
6689—Keller et al. vs. Millemann.
3890—Richter vs. Gager.
3802—Ormsby vs. Weaver.
3811—Downing vs. Conshan.
Nos.
3816—Hine et al. vs. Farrell.
3826—Lyall et al. vs. Bamburger.
3829—Milhofer vs. Dinkeldin et al.
3853—Cunningham versus Buell.
3888—Ebert vs. Schreider.
3897—Hiscock vs. The Third Av. R. R. Co.
6490—Amedell et al. vs. Powers.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Goepp, J.

Nos.
2624—Prothington vs. Diebecker.
2691—Hilmers et al. vs. Hartean et al.
3405—Adelsberger versus Crow.
6834—Leonard vs. Reardon.
6597—Sheimer et al. vs. Ludwig.
6777—O'Brien vs. Madden.
5345—Lowenstein versus O'Bryan.
Nos.
5693—Maack vs. Klenfelder.
5784—Mayor vs. Conner.
6609—Nat. Bk. of Re'mpt'n vs Johnstone et al.
6312—Yutte vs. Bossing et al.
6529—Levy vs. Goodman.
6592—Irwin vs. Reid.
6603—Cratis vs. Winter, impleaded.
6604—Beach vs. Curtis et al.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Andrew Lappin, burglary.
John Bausfield, burglary.
William White, burglary.
Joseph Wilson and John Gillen, burglary.
James Haggerty, grand larceny.
Alphonse Adolph, grand larceny.
James E. Murray, grand larceny.
Joseph P. Shannon, grand larceny.
James Quinn, grand larceny.
Joseph Gilson, grand larceny.
Mary M. Linglary, forgery.
Adolph Lewis, false pretenses.
Frank Morris, petit larceny.
Charles Wilson, petit larceny.
Susan McCann, petit larceny.
James McGowan, petit larceny.
John Dowrey, petit larceny.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, March 6.—Flour dull. Wheat—Fair demand, but at lower rates; No. 1 Chicago Spring, $1 09; No. 2 do., 97c.@97⅛c., spot; 97⅞c., April; $1 01⅛, May; No. 3 do., 81½c.; Rejected, 71½c. Corn strong and higher; No. 2 Mixed, regular, 43½c.@43⅝c.; fresh, 43⅝c.@43⅞c., spot; 43⅞c.@44c., April; 47⅝c. bid, May; new High Mixed, 39½c.; Rejected, 35c. Oats generally unchanged, but some sales rather higher; No. 2, 32⅝c.@32¾c., spot; 32¾c., April; 34½c., May. Barley dull and unsettled at 56½c., car lots, spot; 55½c., April. Rye—Demand good at full prices; sales at 63c. Dressed Hogs dull and nominal at $9 50@$9 75. Pork dull and lower at $22 20, spot; $22 30@$22 32½, April; $22 50@$22 52½, May. Lard dull and lower at 13⅛c., spot; $13 22½@$13 25, April; $13 42½@$13 45, May. Bulk Meats—Demand fair and market firm; Shoulders, 8⅝c.; Short Rib Middles, 12⅛c.; Short Clear Middles, 12⅝c. Whisky, $1 05. Receipts—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 43,000 bushels; Corn, 105,000 bushels; Oats, 24,000 bushels; Barley, 9,000 bushels; Rye, 500 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; Corn, 82,000 bushels; Oats, 22,000 bushels; Barley, 7,000 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board Wheat firmer and ⅛c. higher. Corn easier, but unchanged. Oats unchanged. Pork about 5c. higher. Lard higher at $13 20, cash; $13 25@$13 30, April; $13 45, May.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—Flour unchanged. Wheat higher for cash; lower for futures; No. 2 Red Winter $1 50, cash; $1 55⅛, May; No. 3 do., $1 34 bid. Corn active and firmer; No. 2 Mixed, 39¼c., cash; 40⅝c., April; 42⅞c., May. Oats dull; very little doing; No. 2, 33½c. bid, cash; sales at 33c., March. Barley steady and unchanged for best grades; other qualities dull; Wisconsin and Minnesota Spring, 80c.@$1 10. Rye dull and lower to sell; 62c. bid. Pork steady and unchanged. Bulk Meats inactive, but prices are maintained; Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12¼c.@12½c. Bacon quiet, unchanged; only a limited jobbing demand. Lard—None in the market. Whisky steady, unchanged, at $1 05. Live Hogs active, higher; Light to Heavy Shipping, $7 50@$8; Packing, $7 80@$8 30; Extra, $8 55@$8 60. Cattle steady, with a fair demand; good to choice Native Shipping Steers, $4 75@$5 35; medium to fair do., $4 10@$4 50; Pony do., $3 75@$4 25; fair to choice Native Cows, $3 25@$4 10; Native Stockers, $2 50@$3 75; Feeders, $4@$4 25. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 155,000 bushels Corn, 41,000 bushels Oats, 15,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye, 1,800 head Hogs, 1,300 head Cattle.

BUFFALO, March 6.—Grain in store and afloat—1,291,278 bushels Wheat, 29,488 bushels Corn, 86,011 bushels Oats, 100,195 bushels Barley, 18,681 bushels Rye, 1,377 bushels Peas, 54,196 bushels Malt; total, 1,581,226 bushels Oats. Receipts—10,200 bbls. Flour, 33,000 bushels Wheat, 56,000 bushels Corn, 33,000 bushels, 1,600 bushels Rye, 7,500 bushels Barley. Shipments—10,000 bbls. Flour, 33,000 bushels Wheat, 52,000 bushels Corn, 33,000 bushels Oats, 1,600 bushels Rye, 4,500 bushels Barley. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat very dull; sales 700 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 20; 700 bushels White Michigan at $1 35. Corn—New, plenty and lower; sales of 5 cars, on track, at 49c. Oats, retailing only. Rye neglected. Barley quiet and unsettled; sales 3,500 bushels Canada at 85c.@90c. Pork firm at $23 for Heavy Mess. Lard quiet at 13¾c.@14c. Highwines nominal at $1 09.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 6.—Sugar quiet but steady; common, 5⅞c.@6¼c.; fair to fully fair, 6⅜c.@7¼c.; prime, 7¼c.; choice, 7⅜c.@7¾c. Molasses quiet; Fermenting, common, 30c.@35c.; prime, 38c.@41c.; strictly prime, 44c.@49c.; choice, 52c. Flour quiet but strong; Superfine, $4; Double Extra, $4 50; Treble Extra, $5@$6 25; choice and Family, $6 50@$7 75. Corn-meal dull at $2 50. Corn dull; Mixed, 52c.@54c. Oats steady at 40c.@45c. Bran quiet at 90c. Hay quiet; prime, $18@$20. Pork firm at $23 75. Dry-salted Meats steady; Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c. Bacon firm; held, Shoulders at 10¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14½c.; Clear Sides, 14¾c. Lard steady; Tierce, Refined, 13½c.; Keg, 14½c. Rice dull; common to choice Louisiana, 4¾c.@6¾c. Coffee—Good demand; ordinary to prime, 16c.@18¾c. Whisky dull; Rectified, $1 08@$1 11. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅛ premium; Sterling, $5 57½@$5 58 for bank; gold, 114¾.

OSWEGO, March 6.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 1,500 bbls. Wheat quiet; sales of inferior White State at $1 41; No. 1 Milwaukee Club offered at $1 39; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 45; extra do., $1 55. Corn dull; New Mixed Western, 65c.; Old, 66c. Barley dull; sales, 5,000 bushels No. 2 Canada on private terms; held generally at $1; No. 2 Bay held at $1 08, and No. 1 Canada at $1 17. Millfeed—Shorts, $17@$18; Shipstuffs, $19@$20; and Middlings, $20@$22.

WILMINGTON, March 6.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 34½c. Rosin firm at $1 41 for Strained. Tar firm at $1 25.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 6.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$2,000 B., C. R. & M. 1st.	47½	500 Pacific Mail	22½
600 Erie Railway	17⅞	100 do c.	22⅜
300 Lake Shore ..s3.	62½	2100 do	22½
1500 do	62⅜	700 do	22⅜
1800 do	62¼	800 do	22¼
2720 do	62½	400 do	22⅛
200 do	62⅝	700 do	22⅜
100 Rock Island	110¼	1900 do	22½
800 Western Union	68⅞	1500 do	22⅝
1000 do	68¾	700 do	22¾
300 do	68⅞	100 do	22⅝
500 do	69	200 do	22⅞
1900 do	68⅞	400 do	22⅝
2100 do s3.	68¾	700 do	22½
100 do s5.	68¾	800 do	22⅜
200 do	68⅞	500 do	22¼
25 do	69⅛	100 do	22⅛
300 do s5.	68¾	400 do	22¼
100 do s15.	68⅝	100 do s30.	22
1200 do	68⅞	1400 do	22⅛
1300 do	68¾	1500 do	22
1400 do	68⅝	100 do	22⅛
900 do	68¾	300 do	22⅜
100 do c.	68¾	100 do	22¼
1100 do	68⅝	100 do s3.	22⅛
100 do s5.	68½	400 do s3.	22
1000 do	68⅝	1100 do	22⅛
800 do	68¾	100 Mich. Central	60⅝
200 H. & St. J. Pf. s3.	28	50 do	60½
300 Ohio & Miss. s3.	20¾	100 do	60⅝
100 do	20⅞	300 St. Paul	42¼
100 do	21	100 do	42
100 do	21⅛	200 do	42¼
500 do	21¼	100 do	42⅜
800 North-western	42½	200 do	42½
500 do s3.	42⅜	400 do	42⅜
50 do c.	42¼	700 do	42¼
300 North-west. Pref.	64	1500 St. Paul Pref.	79¼
5 do	63⅝		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 TO 11:30 A. M.

$11,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N. ..12.	119¼	$10,000 U. S. 6s, Currency ..s3.	127
24,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	121½	1,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.	119
8,000 do	121⅜	110,000 do	118⅞
20,000 do ..12.	121⅜	10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R. ..12.	118⅞
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68	123½	20,000 do	118¾
		5,000 do ..b. c.	118⅞

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$11,000 Mo. 6s F. '94-5.	104	100 Ill. Cent. R. R. ..b. c.	102¼
2,000 Mo. 6s, L. Bds.	104	20 do	102½
3,000 do	104⅛	500 P. M. S. S. Co. ..b. c.	22¼
5,000 N. C. 6s, O., J. & J.	17½	800 do	22½
15,000 N. C. 6s, O., A. & O.	17½	100 do c.	22⅜
3,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s.	109½	300 do	22½
7,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st, LaCrosse D.	102½	800 do f.	22¾
1,000 M. & St. P. I. & M.	95	100 do	22⅝
10,000 Bur., C. R. & M., 1st ..b. c.	50	400 do	22½
3,000 Mich. Cent. 7s.	104	100 do	22¼
10,000 O. & M. Con. S. F.	98⅞	200 do	22⅜
1,000 O. & M. Con.	98½	800 do	22⅛
11,000 O. & M. 2d.	78	800 do	22¼
6,000 N. Y. C. 1st C.	123	400 do	22½
2,000 C. P. 1st S. J. B.	97½	100 do b3.	22⅝
5,000 do	97⅝	100 do s3.	22⅜
5,000 do	97½	1100 do	22⅜
10,000 U. P. R. R. 1st.	105½	500 do	22¼
5,000 U. P. 7s, L. G.	103	2300 do	22⅛
1,000 U. Pac. S. Fund	91⅛	1000 do	22
5,000 do ..b. c.	91⅛	300 do	21⅞
4,000 C. P. L. G. ..b. c.	99¾	200 Union Pacific b. c.	67¼
3,500 M. & Es. ..1st.	116½	500 do	67
3,000 R., W. & O. 1st C.	95	20 C. & Pitts. Guar.	94¾
1,000 P., F. W. & C. 1st.	118	200 Chi. & R. I. ..b. c.	110½
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st.	90¼	200 do c.	110½
2,000 W. U. T. C. 1900.	98½	100 L. S. & M. So. b. c. s3.	62⅝
6,000 L. & N. Con. '98.	91⅞	1800 do	62¾
10,000 G. West. 2d.	66¼	300 do b3.	62⅞
2,000 Jeff. R. R. 1st.	71	1100 do	62¾
5 First Nat. Bank	210	700 do	62⅞
20 Fourth Nat. B'nk	86	2500 do	63
10 Am. Ex. Bank	114	400 do c.	63
10 Ger. Am. Bank	78	300 do	63⅛
100 Con. Coal ..b. c. e.	44½	1300 do	63
100 do	44½	200 do s3.	62⅞
100 A. & P. Tel. ..b. c.	18½	500 do	63
25 Am. Express	62¼	2000 do	63¼
150 do ..b. c.	62¾	200 do	63⅛
10 do	63	2500 do	63
50 U. S. Express ..b. c.	73½	600 do	63⅛
100 do	73¼	2000 do	63¼
200 Erie R. ..b. c. s3.	17⅞	400 do	63⅜
100 do c.	17⅞	600 do	63½
400 do b3.	18	1000 do	63⅝
100 W. U. Tel. ..b. c.	68¾	100 C. & N. W. ..b. c.	42½
1100 do s3.	68⅝	100 C. & N. W. Pf.	64
100 do s10.	68⅝	100 T., W. & W. ..b. c. s3.	3¾
1500 do	68¾	20 Mor. & Essex. b. c.	105
2000 do	68⅞	100 C., M. & St. P. ..b. c. e.	42⅝
50 do	69⅛	400 do	42¾
2000 do	69	300 do s3.	42⅝
3700 do	69⅛	100 do	42⅜
100 do b3.	69¼	200 do	42½
1800 do	69¼	200 do	42⅝
800 do s3.	69⅛	100 do c.	42¾
500 do	69	300 do s60.	42¼
300 do	68⅞	100 C. M. & S. P. Pf. b. c. b3.	79¾
300 do	68¾	50 P., F. W. & C. G. b. c.	103¼
100 do s3.	68⅝	100 Chi. & Alton ..b. c.	101¾
1500 do	68¾	100 do ..b. c.	101¾
290 do	68⅞	100 St. L., I. M. & So. b. c.	26½
100 do	69	100 H. & St. Jo. ..b. c.	18¾
100 do	68⅞	100 H. & St. Jo. Pf. ..b. c.	28¼
100 Harlem R. ..b. c.	142½	100 do	28⅛
100 Mich. Cent. R. b. c.	60½	100 O. & M. ..b. c. s3.	21⅛
		1200 do	21¼

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N.	119⅛	100 Pacific Mail	21⅞
5,000 U. Pacific 1st.	105⅜	300 do	21¾
2,000 do c.	105½	100 do s4.	21⅝
1,000 do	105½	200 do	21¾
2,000 do	105⅜	50 do	21½
5,000 C. Pac., S. J. B.	97½	100 do b4.	21⅝
4,000 C. Pac. L. G.	99¾	100 do	21¾
3,000 Hud. R. 2d, S. F.	113	200 do	21⅞
500 Tol. & Wab 2d.	65	100 do	21¾
8,000 Mor. & Es. 1st.	116½	1100 do	21½
500 Union Min. Co.	1	200 do	21⅝
5 Del. & Hudson	120	400 do	21¼
400 Western Union	68⅞	100 do s15.	21
600 do b3.	69	100 do	21⅛
200 do	69	1300 do	21⅛
200 do s3.	69	900 do	21
100 do	68⅞	400 do	21¼
100 do c.	68⅞	100 do c.	21⅛
200 do s3.	68¾	600 do	21
1200 do	68⅝	400 do	20⅞
30 N. Y. C. & Hud.	115¼	500 do	20¾
700 do	115½	900 do	20½
100 do	115⅝	500 do	20⅝
300 Erie Railway	18⅛	2100 do	20½
200 do	18	800 do	20⅝
100 Mich. Central	60⅝	600 do	20¼
100 Union Pacific ..c.	67	200 do	20⅝
50 do	67	200 do	20¾
300 Lake Shore	63½	400 do	20⅝
1100 do	63⅝	300 St. Paul	42½
100 do b3.	63⅝	200 do b3.	42½
100 do s3.	63½	100 St. Paul Pref.	79½
1000 do	63⅝	200 do s3.	79½
300 do b3.	63⅝	300 Rock Island	110⅜
1100 do	63½	100 Chic. & Alton	101½
50 Panama	135	100 Ohio & Miss.	21⅛
		200 Pac. R. of Mo.	13
		200 St. Louis & K. C.	6¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81	122¾	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, N.	119¼
10,000 U. S. 6s, C., '81	123¼	10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N.	119¼

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Mo. 6s, L. B.	104½	200 P. M. S. S. Co. ..b. c.	20½
25,000 D. of Col. 3.65s.	72	1400 do	20⅝
1,000 Mich. C. 7s.	104⅛	100 do	20¾
1,000 O. & M. C., S. F.	98⅞	300 do	20⅞
6,000 do	98¾	200 do	20¾
5,000 Cen. Pac. G. B.	108½	200 do	20½
4,000 Un. Pac. 1st.	105⅜	500 do	20⅝
3,000 Un. Pac. S. F.	91½	500 do	20¼
25,000 Pac. R. of Mo. 1st ..b3.	90	100 do	20⅜
3,000 Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. Div.	70	100 do	20½
4,000 L. & N. C. '98.	92	100 do	20⅝
1,000 N. W. C. G. G. B.	92	300 do	20¾
2,000 M. & St. P. I. & M. Div. ..b. c.	95	200 do	20⅝
8,000 M. & E. 1st. ..b3.	117	800 do	20½
2,000 H. 1st 7s, cou.	119½	200 do	20⅜
10 B'k of Commerce,	116	2900 do	20¼
24 D. & H. Canal Co.	119⅞	500 do	20⅛
5 do bc.	120	300 do	20
50 Con. C. of M. b. c.	44½	2000 do	20⅛
10 United States Ex.	73⅛	1900 do	20¼
1800 West. Union b. c.	68¾	800 do	20⅜
200 do s3.	68⅝	700 do	20¼
600 do	68⅞	500 do	20⅛
400 do	69	500 do	20¼
300 do	69⅛	200 do	20⅜
600 do b3.	69¼	400 do	20½
7 do	69⅜	900 do	20⅝
500 do s3.	69⅛	800 do	20¾
100 Erie R. ..c. s5.	18	50 do	20⅞
200 do b3.	18⅛	900 do	20⅝
200 Harlem Railroad	142¼	200 C. & N. W. ..b. c.	42⅞
100 Mich. Cen. ..b. c.	60⅝	100 do	43
100 Union Pacific b. c.	66¾	120 C., C., C. & I. b. c.	51
60 do	67	100 C., M. & St. P. b. c.	42½
100 do	66¾	100 do	42⅝
1200 L. S. & M. So. b. c.	63½	100 do	42⅞
600 do	63⅝	100 C., M. & St. P. Pf. b. c.	79¾
500 do	63¾	50 Tol., W. & W. b. c.	3¾
400 do	63⅞	50 Chi., Bur. & Q.	119½
100 do b30.	64	100 Ohio & Miss. ..b. c.	21¼
1500 do	64	100 Han. & St. Jo. b. c.	18¾
1900 do	64⅛	400 do	18¼
4500 do	64¼	100 St. L., K. C. & N. ..b. c.	6¾
13 Cen. R. of N. J. ..b. c.	107¼	100 St. L., K. C. & N. Pf. bc	31
100 Cleve. & Pitts. G.	94¾	15 St. L., I. M. & So. b. c.	26⅛
		18 do	26¼
		100 do ..b5.	26

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000 Dist. of Col. 3.65s ..s3.	72	500 North-western	43⅛
9,000 do	72¼	100 do b3.	43¼
15,000 C. P. G. B. b3.	108½	200 do	43¼
10,000 Tol. & W. 2d.	67	300 do	43⅜
5,000 C. P., S. J. B.	97½	100 do	43¾
20 B'k of Commerce	115½	100 North-western Pf.	64¾
25 Del. & Hudson	120	100 do	64⅞
100 Western Un. ..b3.	69⅛	200 Rock Island	110⅝
500 do b3.	69¼	400 Lake Shore	64¼
100 do	69¼	700 do	64⅜
800 do	69⅛	4200 do	64½
1200 do	69¼	100 do s3.	64⅝
600 do	69⅜	800 do	64½
500 do	69½	8000 do	64⅝
300 do	69⅝	100 do s3.	64⅝
900 do	69¾	800 do s3.	64½
1100 do	69⅞	500 do b3.	64⅝
100 do s3.	69¾	5700 do	64⅝
800 do	69⅝	1600 do	64½
850 do	69½	1900 do	64⅜
1000 do	69⅜	100 do s3.	64¼
600 do	69¼	200 do	64⅜
300 do	69⅛	100 St. Paul	43⅛
100 Consol. Coal	45	1000 do	43¼
100 Michigan Cen.	61	400 do b3.	43¼
200 do	61¾	300 do s60.	43
75 Pacific Mail	20	300 do	43¼
100 do	20¾	100 St. Paul Pref. b10.	80
100 do	20⅞	300 do	80¼
200 do	21	150 Toledo & Wab.	3⅞
100 do s3.	21⅛	200 Ohio & Miss. b3.	21½
100 do	21⅜	100 Han. & St. Jo. s3.	18⅝
1200 do	21¼	100 H. & St. Jo. Pref.	28⅝
400 do	21½	100 New-Jersey So.	1
400 do	21⅝	100 St. L. & I. M. b3.	26
300 do b3.	21⅝	200 Kansas & Texas	12½
500 do	21¼	100 do	12⅝
200 do b3.	21⅛	200 Pacific R. of Mo.	13
600 do	21⅛	75 United States Ex.	73½
100 do	21¼	1000 Erie Railway b3.	18⅛
300 do	21⅜	300 do b3.	18¼
		500 do	18⅛

MONDAY, March 6—P. M.

If Pacific Mail have any friends they most certainly were not to be found in the vicinity of the Stock Exchange to-day. The eager desire to get rid of the shares on any terms, which has recently characterized the trade in them, was more conspicuous than ever, and, under a heavy pressure to sell, the price dropped to 20, a decline of 3½ ₱ cent. from the closing quotation of Saturday. The "point" used to depress the stock was a report that the company contemplated issuing bonds to the amount of $2,000,000. Late in the afternoon no news had been received confirmatory of this report, and the price recovered to 21⅝, the closing dealings however, having been at 21¼@21⅛. Western Union, which for some time past has been a side partner in misfortune with Pacific Mail, refused to-day to keep company any longer with its late associate, and exhibited a firmness which, in the face of the announcement of another reduction in rates by the Atlantic & Pacific Company, was significant. The stories afloat on the street in regard to Western Union were that, at the meeting of the Executive Committee to-day, some of the Directors favored a dividend of 1½ ₱ cent., while others held that the company had earned and should pay a dividend of 1¾ ₱ cent., and that the matter was finally left to be settled at the general meeting of the Directors to be held on Wednesday next. Lake Shore was strong, opening at 62½, and after a decline to 62¼ advanced steadily to 64⅝, closing at a fractional reaction. The Granger stocks also exhibited strength on continued favorable reports as to increasing earnings. North-western common rose to 43⅜ and the preferred to 64⅞, while St. Paul common advanced to 43½, and the preferred to 80¼, the reaction at the close being slight. Erie ranged between 17⅞ and 18¼. Ohio and Mississippi advanced from 20¾ to 21½, and Hannibal and St. Joseph from 18¼ to 18¾. The general market closed firm. Investment shares were steady.

The week opened without any perceptible change in the money market, the offerings of capital to borrowers on call having been largely in excess of the demand at 3@3½ ₱ cent., with exceptional transactions at 4 ₱ cent. Prime mercantile paper passed readily at 4½ to 6 ₱ cent. The amount of National Bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $800,000.

The foreign advices were important in so far as the London market for securities indicated an improved tone of affairs there from the close of last week. Securities were firmer and generally a fraction higher, Consols closing at 94@94⅛ for money and at 94¼@94⅜ for the account, and United States bonds at 105@105⅛ for old 1865s, 107½ for 1867s, and 106@106⅛ both for 10-40s and new 5s. The Bank of England gained £5,000 sterling on balance to-day. At Paris rentes were firmer and advanced to 66 97½. The sterling exchange market was without feature. The demand was light, and prime bankers' bills sold at $4 85½ for 60 days, and $4 89¼@$4 89½ for demand, the nominal rates being $4 86 and $4 90. Gold opened firm at 114¾@114⅞, but soon afterward the price declined to 114⅝, and during the afternoon all the transactions were at that figure and 114¾. The firmness of the London market and the dispatches from Washington that a vigorous speech was being made in the Senate against the repeal of the Specie Resumption act, were against the bull speculation in the Gold Room to-day, and at the close the market was tame at 114⅝. On gold loans the rates ranged from 2 to 5 ₱ cent. for carrying. The specie engagements for Havanna to-morrow are $550,000, and it was stated that $500,000 will probably be shipped to the same destination on Thursday. All but $50,000 of to-morrow's shipment is American gold coin. Government bonds, with the exception of 1865s and 1867s, were steady in tone and the demand was brisk throughout the day; 1865s, new, receded to 119¼, and 1867s to 121⅜. Railroad mortgages were firm, prices having been well sustained. Among the defaulted roads, Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Firsts sold at 47½@50. State bonds were strong for Missouris, which advanced to 104½ for long 6s. District Columbia 3.65s fell off to 72, and closed at 72¼.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, March 6, 1876.

Gold receipts	$617,700 99
Gold payments	418,088 12
Gold balance	44,751,348 24
Currency receipts	602,392 63
Currency payments	876,003 02
Currency balance	36,110,883 55
Customs	571,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 6.

	Saturday.	Monday.
American Gold	114¾	114⅝
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	119	118⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	121½	121⅜
Bills on London	$4 85½@$4 85¾	$4 85½@$4 85¾
New-York Central	115¼	115⅝
Rock Island	110¼	110½
Pacific Mail	23½	21⅜
Milwaukee and St. Paul	42¾	43¼
Milwaukee and St. Paul Preferred	79⅜	80¼
Lake Shore	62⅜	64⅜
Chicago and North-western	42⅝	43⅛
Chicago and North-western Pref	64¼	64⅞
Western Union	69¼	69⅛
Union Pacific	68	67
Toledo and Wabash	3⅞	3⅞
Delaware, Lackawanna and West	118⅛	118½
New-Jersey Central	107¼	107
Panama	133	133
Erie	18	18⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	20⅞	21⅞
C., C. and Indiana Central	4¾	4¾
Harlem	142½	142¼
Hannibal and St. Joseph	18¾	18⅝
Hannibal and St. Joseph Preferred	28¼	28⅜
Michigan Central	60½	61⅜
Illinois Central	102½	102¼
Missouri Pacific	12¾	13

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	115⅝	115½	730
Harlem	142½	142¼	300
Erie	18¼	17⅞	3,900
Lake Shore	64⅝	62¼	64,420
Wabash	3⅞	3⅞	300
North-western	43⅜	43⅜	2,350
North-western Pref	64⅞	64	600
Rock Island	110½	110¼	1,000
Milwaukee & St. Paul	43½	42	6,800
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref	80¼	79¼	2,400
Pittsburg	94¾	94¾	150
Chicago & Alton	101¾	101½	300
Michigan Central	61⅜	60⅜	950
Illinois Central	102¼	102¼	220
Union Pacific	67¼	66¾	1,110
Hannibal & St. Joseph	18¾	18¼	800
Hannibal & St. Joseph Pref	28⅝	28	400
Ohio & Mississippi	21½	20¾	2,800
Missouri Pacific	13	13	300
Western Union	69¾	68⅝	49,415
Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph	18½	18½	100
Pacific Mail	22⅞	20	65,875
St. L., K. C. & N.	6¾	6¾	300
St. L., K. C. & N. Pref	31	31	100
Iron Mountain	26⅛	26	350
Kansas & Texas	12⅝	12½	300
New-Jersey Southern	1	1	100
United States Express	73¼	73¼	300
Total sales			207,020

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency, 6s	126⅞	127⅛
United States 6s, 1881, registered	122⅝	122⅞
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	123⅛	123⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	118	118¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	118	118¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	119⅛	119⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865, new coup	119⅛	119⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	121⅜	121⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	121⅜	121½
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	123¼	123¾
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	123¼	123¾
United States 10-40s, registered	118⅜	118½
United States 10-40s, coupons	119	119¼
United States 5s, 1881, registered	118⅝	118⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	118¾	118⅞

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin, $150,000 for interest, and $210,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$25,709,000
Gold balances	941,214
Currency balances	1,086,134

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$87,191,467
Currency balances	3,112,055
Gold exchanges	8,168,458
Gold balances	1,216,802

And the following for City bank shares;

American Exchange	114	Manuf's. & Merch	145
Butchers' & Drov	134	Mechanics'	138
Central National	99	Mercantile	106
City	300	Metropolitan	127
Commerce	116	Ninth National	80
Continental	81	North America	199
First National	200	Park	125
Fulton	150	Phenix	95⅝
German American	76	Republic	84
Imp. & Traders'	190		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MARCH 6.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City sixes, old	103½	103⅝
City sixes, new	108½	108⅝
United Companies of New-Jersey	143½	144
Pennsylvania Railroad	56⅜	56½
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	50¼	50⅜
Lehigh Valley Railroad	63	63⅛
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	45	45½
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	21⅛	21¼
Northern Central Railroad	40	40⅛
Lehigh Navigation	50¾	50⅞
Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan	105¾	106½

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 6, 1876.

COTTON—With more favorable advices from Liverpool, a better demand has been noted for early delivery, largely on export account, and prices have been quoted ⅛c. ₱ ℔. higher....Ordinary quoted 9 3-16c.; Low Middling at 11 15-16c.@12 3-16c.; Middling at 12¾c.@12 15-16c. ₱ ℔....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 3,160 bales, (of which 1,278 bales were on Saturday evening,) including 1,444 bales to shippers, 713 bales to spinners, 100 bales to speculators, and 903 bales in transit....The business for forward delivery has been fairly active, opening stronger, but closing weaker....Sales have been reported since our last of 32,000 bales, (of which 4,400 bales were on Saturday evening and 27,600 bales to-day,) with 600 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with March options closing at 12 23-32c.; April, 12⅞c.; May, 13 5-32c.@13 3-16c.; June, 13 7-16c.@13 15-32c.; July, 13 11-16c.@13 23-32c.; August, 13⅞c.@13 29-32c. ₱ ℔., showing a decline of 3-32c.@3-16c. ₱ ℔., closing weak....The receipts at this port to-day were 6,652 bales, and at the shipping ports were 18,871 bales, against 25,506 bales same day last week, and thus far this week, 29,231 bales, against 37,320 bales same time last week....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 3,517,967 bales, against 3,000,780 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year. ....Consolidated exports (one day) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 8,687 bales; to the Continent, 7,342 bales; stock in New-York, 164,816 bales; consolidated stock at all the ports, 771,330 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 3-16	9 3-16	9 3-16	9 3-16
Strict Ordinary	10 1-16	10 1-16	10 1-16	10 1-16
Good Ordinary	10 11-16	10 11-16	10 13-16	10 13-16
S. Good Ordinary	11 7-16	11 7-16	11 9-16	11 9-16
Low Middling	11 15-16	12 1-16	12 3-16	12 3-16
S. Low Middling	12 7-16	12 9-16	12 11-16	12 11-16
Middling	12¾	12⅞	12 15-16	12 15-16
Good Middling	13¼	13⅜	13½	13½
S. Good Middling	13⅝	13¾	13⅞	13⅞
Middling Fair	14	14¼	14¼	14¼
Fair	14⅞	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9 5-16	Low Middling	10 15-16
S. Good Ordinary	10 7-16	Middling	11 13-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very dull, with little call for other than job lots. Holders have been more urgent in their offerings, and prices have been quoted generally weaker, in instances 5c.@15c. ₱ bbl. lower, closing somewhat unsettled, in the absence of any important transactions to fairly establish values on round lots, or lines....Sales have been reported since our last of 9,750 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots at $3 75@$6 10, chiefly at $5 35@$6; inferior to choice No. 2 Flour at $3@$3 75; poor to choice Superfine and Western at $4@$4 50, chiefly at $4 25@$4 35; inferior to very choice Extra State at $4 75@$5 10, mainly at $4 90@$5; choice to fancy do., $5 10@$5 60; City Mills Extra, $5@$6 50, mainly at $5 70@$6; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 75@$5 10, chiefly at $4 90@$5 05; round-hoop Ohio at $4 75@$5 10 for small lots and lines, very poor to very choice Minnesota Extras, straight, $5@$7, chiefly at $6@$6 65, and patent at $7 10@$9 50, mostly at $7 50@$8 25; Western trade and Family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, $5 30@$7; fair to very choice Western trade and Family Extra, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, $5 30@$7; Western White do. Extras, $5 65@$8 50; St. Louis Extras, $5 75@$8 25, with fancy do. at higher figures; Extra Genesee, $5 65@$7 ₱ bbl. Included in the sales have been 2,400 bbls. shipping stock, mainly Western shipping Extras, (in lots,) Minnesota Extras, and City Mill Extras on the basis of our quotations.... Southern Flour has been very moderately inquired for and quoted rather easier in price....Sales have been reported since our last of 1,140 bbls., in lots, at $4@$4 60 for inferior to very choice Superfine; $4 75@$6 15 for very poor to choice shipping Extras; $6 25@$8 75 for about fair to very choice trade and Family Extras....Rye Flour has been in fair request, and generally held with confidence. Demand mainly for the better qualities of Superfine, which have been comparatively scarce. We quote at from $4@$5 10 for poor Fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 400 bbls., in lots, mainly at $4 90@$5 05 for Superfine....Corn-meal has been generally slow of sale, yet quoted about steady as to values. Dealings almost exclusively in job lots. We quote at from $2 65@$3 25 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $2 70@$3 25 for White do.; $2 90@$3 25 for New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $3 50 for Brandywine, delivered....Sales have been reported equal to 450 bbls., in lots, mostly Western Yellow, within the range....Corn-meal, in bags, continues inactive, within the range of $1 10@$1 50 for poor to very choice ₱ 100 ℔.; trade mainly in job lots of common at $1 10@$1 15....Buckwheat Flour has been moderately sought after within the range of $1 85@$2 25 for State and Pennsylvania, poor to fancy, ₱ 100 ℔....Oat-meal has been very dull in the wholesale line; small lots have been taken for local use, within the nominal range of $5 75@$6 75 for domestic and $6 50@$7 25 for Canada ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—An unusually limited movement has been reported in Wheat, prices of which have been quoted weak in nearly all instances. Exporters have been unwilling to operate freely, and have been very slow in making bids. The inquiry from millers has been unimportant. Sales have been reported, since our last, of only 31,000 bushels at $1 24 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, by simple, (car lots,) within the range of $1 07@$1 10 for No. 3 Chicago and North-west Spring, in store and afloat; $1 07@$1 15 for ungraded and Mixed Spring; $1 45@$1 52 for White Western; $1 03@$1 04 for New-York "no grade" Red Winter. Other sales rumored, but without reliable particulars. Prime Canada Spring, in bond, quoted at $1 31 as the best bid, to arrive. Prime White Canada, in bond, to arrive, $1 35 best bid....Corn has been quite active, and quoted rather firmer, with a comparatively brisk export trade noted, mainly in Kansas Mixed, graded new Mixed, and ungraded steamer new Mixed. Sales have been reported since our last of 129,000 bushels, for early delivery, at 63c. for new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, afloat; 62c.@63½c. for ungraded new Mixed Western, chiefly at 63½c. for prime Kansas, afloat, and 62c.@62½c. for steamer qualities; 61c.@61¾c. for "no grade," New-York inspection, afloat; 63c.@63½c. for new Yellow Western, car lots; 61½c.@63c. for new Yellow Jersey; 62c. for Low Mixed, New-York inspection; 62c.@62½c. for new Yellow Southern from dock....A moderate inquiry prevails for forward delivery at rather stronger prices....Sales were reported of 5,000 bushels Mixed Western, New-York inspection, March option, at 63¼c.; 15,000 bushels Mixed Western do., do., same option, at 63½c.... Rye has been quite dull and somewhat nominal, with fair to choice quoted at 80c.@85c.; Canada, in bond, 82½c.@85c., and Western, 78c.@82½c. ₱ bushel.... Barley has been in moderate request at rather easier prices, with No. 1 Canada quoted within the range of $1 20@$1 30, the latter an extreme; No. 2 at $1 07½@$1 15, and two-rowed State at 70c.@80c. for ordinary to very choice ....Sales have been reported of 10,000 bushels No. 2 Bay at $1 17; 7,200 bushels No. 3 Canada at $1 05, in store; 2,500 bushels six-rowed State at $1; and 3,000 bushels two-rowed do. at 75c. ₱ bushel....A slow movement has been noted for Barley-malt within the nominal range of $1 12½@$1 45 for very poor to very choice Canada, cash and time, the latter an extreme; $1 12½@$1 25 for four-rowed State, cash and time, and 90c.@$1 10 for two-rowed do. do....Very little disposition has been evinced by export buyers to purchase....Canada Peas dull, and the few bids reported have been 3c.@4c. under asking prices; prime, in bond, quoted nominal at 98c.@$1 asked. No further sales reported since the recent sales of a few car lots at 97c. ₱ bushel....Buckwheat has been more sought after, with prime State at 62c. ₱ bushel at which price a car load was reported sold. Some holders were asking higher figures....Oats have been depressed and lower, on a very limited demand for local trade account. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 31,000 bushels at 46½c. for New-York No. 2; 43½c.@44c. for New-York No. 3, (which were most freely dealt in;) 47c. for New-York Light Mixed, (odd car lots;) 46c. for Mixed Michigan, in store; 46c.@47c. for fair to good Mixed State, mostly at 46½c. from cars; 48½c.@52c. for common to prime State; 55c. for very choice do., (with much higher figures named as bid, for very fancy White State, for seed purposes;) 46c.@51c. for interior to about prime White Western....Feed has been in fair request, and held with more firmness. Offerings of City Mill products lighter. We quote the range from $17@$21 50, as extremes, with the main dealings reported at $17 50@$20 50 ₱ ton for 40 to 100 ℔ stock....Bale Hay has been moderately sought after, mainly for shipment, at essentially unchanged prices....We quote shipping qualities within the range of 70c.@80c., chiefly at 75c.@80c., and retailing qualities at 90c.@$1 10 ₱ 100 ℔. Clover, 65c.@70c. Salt Hay, 65c.@75c....Rye Straw continues inactive within the range of 75c.@$1 15; Oat, 70c.@80c. ₱ 100 ℔....The stock of Grain in store in this port to-day embraces 4,473,653 bushels Wheat, 302,026 bushels Corn, 82,562 bushels Rye, 441,078 bushels Barley, 377,278 bushels Malt, 757,457 bushels Oats, and 7,577 bushels Peas. The aggregate of Grain in store is 6,441,631 bushels, as against 6,864,161 bushels last Monday, and 6,200,370 bushels March 8, 1875.

Stock of Grain in Store at this Port.

	1876. March 6. Bushels.	1876. Feb. 28. Bushels.	1875. March 7. Bushels.
Wheat	4,473,653	4,751,942	2,665,775
Corn	302,026	416,958	2,244,641
Oats	757,457	784,329	854,601
Barley	441,078	445,791	234,071
Rye	82,562	90,750	45,156
Peas	7,577	5,584	1,098
Malt	377,278	368,901	154,978
Grand total	6,441,631	6,884,161	6,200,320

MILK—The contract price to dairymen for a supply of Milk for the month of March is 4c. ₱ quart, the receiver paying the railroad freight. Sales were made at the railroad depots to-day at the rate of $1 50@$2 50 ₱ 40-quart can.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been in light demand for early delivery, and at the close quoted weaker in price, influenced by the less favorable Western advices....Sales have been reported of 1,800 bbls. Western Mess, in lots, at $23@$23 25, closing at $23, for inspected....Western Prime Mess quoted at $20 50@$21 50; Extra Prime, $19@$19 25 ₱ bbl. Sales, 50 bbls. Prime Mess at $21 50....And for forward delivery, light transactions have been reported at lower rates.... Western Mess, March option, quoted at the close at $22 85@$23; April, $23@$23 10; May, $23 15@$23 20; June at $23 25@$23 40, and July at $23 40.... Sales have been reported of 250 bbls., April option, at $23 15; and 500 bbls. July at $23 30@$23 40.... A moderate inquiry prevails for Dressed Hogs, with City quoted at 10½c.@10¾c. ₱ ℔....Western Hogs at 10¼c.@10⅜c. ₱ ℔....Cut-meats have been less active, and quoted less firm. Sales of 2,000 ℔. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 14c. for very light; 10 bxs. Clear Bellies at 13½c.; and sundry small lots of City bulk stock, here, on the basis of our quotations..... We now quote thus: Pickled Shoulders at 10c.; Smoked Shoulders at 11c.; Pickled Hams at 13⅝c.@14c.; Smoked Hams, 14⅝c.@15¼c....Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., at 8¾c. for prompt delivery....Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., at 12½c.@13½c....Bacon has been held, in most instances, above the views of buyers, thus checking business, though a fair demand has been noted for export account....City Long Clear quoted at the close at 12⅞c.@13c.; Western Long Clear, 12⅜c.@12½c.; do. Short Clear, 12⅞c.@13c....Western Long and Short Clear, prompt delivery here, quoted at 12⅝c. Sales have been reported of 400 bxs. City Long Clear at 12¾c.@13c., and 50 bxs. Western do. at 12⅜c. ....And for Western delivery, Long Clear quoted at 11⅝c.; Short Clear at 12⅛c.; Short Rib at 11⅜c.... Under the less favorable advices from the West, Western Steam Lard has been quoted lower, on a fair movement for early delivery, at the current rates, refiners having been the chief buyers....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 550 tcs. prime at $13 52½@$13 55, closing at $13 52½; and 50 tcs. off grade at $13 12½....And for forward delivery, the dealings have been rather more extensive, but at reduced figures....Western Steam, March options, closed at $13 52½; April, $13 65; May, $13 80@$13 82½; June, $13 95@$13 97½, and July, $14 07½, (asked)....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the amount of 590 tcs., March, at $13 52½@$13 57½; 2,250 tcs., April, at $13 65@$13 70; 2,750 tcs., May, at $13 82½@$13 90; 3,250 tcs., June, at $14, and 250 tcs., July, at $14 07½....And for Western delivery, 250 tcs. to a refiner on private terms....City Steam and Kettle Lard in demand; quoted at $13 50. Sales, 140 tcs. And No. 1 City quoted at $13@$13 12½ ....Refined Lard has been in fair request, but at easier rates; quoted for the Continent at the close at 13 9-16c.@13 11-16c., and for the West Indies at 13¼c. Sales have been reported of 500 tcs. for the Continent on private terms; and 100 tcs. for the West Indies at 13¼c....Beef has been quiet, but steady....We quote Barrel Beef at from $11 50 for old, and $13@$13 50 for new Extra Mess, and $10 50 for old, and $12 50 for new Plain Mess; $15 50@$16 for Extra Packet, ₱ bbl.; sales, 120 bbls. ....And Tierce Beef quoted thus: Prime Mess, $23; India Mess, $25; City Extra India Mess, $32 50; Philadelphia do., $30....Beef Hams have been inactive at $25@$26 for prime to choice Western, and $24 for good do.; sales confined to small lots....The more desirable qualities of Butter have been in good request, and generally held with more firmness.... We quote at from 22c.@33c. for ordinary to choice State; 33c.@40c. for choice to very fancy do., (selections;) 16c.@28c. for poor to very choice Western, with higher rates named for very choice to fancy in small lots; 17c.@25c. for ordinary to very choice rolls....The demand for Cheese has been fair, mostly for the finer qualities, on export account, at steady rates....We quote on the basis of from 11½c.@14c. for fair to fancy State Factory, and 9½c.@13c. for fair to fancy Ohio do....Fresh Eggs plenty and lower, on a restricted trade; quoted at from 17c.@20c. for fair to fancy, with the main dealings within the range of 17½c.@19c....Tallow has been in moderate demand, with sales reported of 106,000 ℔. fair to prime at 8¾c.@9⅛c....Stearine scarce and firm, but inactive, with choice Western, in tcs., quoted at 14½c.; do., for April delivery, at 15c.; choice City at 14½c.

WHISKY—Lower and dull; sales, 50 bbls. at $1 09½ and 50 bbls. at $1 09 ₱ gallon....Alcohol quoted at $1 08@$1 09 ₱ proof gallon.

FREIGHTS—A fair business has been reported in the way of berth freights at a shade easier rates for Grain and Leather, and about steady figures for Provisions and Clover-seed. Cotton movement more liberal. In the chartering line trade has been slow, and rates have been without important alteration. Little call for tonnage at the moment from any source....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 2,000 bales Cotton at ¼d. ₱ ℔.; 56,000 bushels Grain, including (on Saturday evening) 16,000 bushels at 7¼d., and (to-day) 40,000 bushels at 7d. ₱ 60 ℔.; 1,500 bxs. Cheese at 35s.; 3,300 pks. Bacon at 30s.; 100 racks Lard at 45s.; 100 tons Leather at 45s.; 1,550 bags Clover-seed at 30s. ₱ ton; 200 bbls. Pork at 4s. ₱ bbl.; 150 tcs. Beef at 6s. ₱ tierce; also, a ship, 1,473 tons, with Wheat, from San Francisco (reported as chartered there) at 40s....For London, by sail, 350 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; and, by steam, 200 tcs. Beef at 7s. ₱ tierce....For Glasgow, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 9d. ₱ 60 ℔.; 250 bags Clover-seed and 150 pks. Beef, on private terms; and 50 pks. Tallow at 30s. ₱ ton....For Cork and orders, a German bark, 267 tons, with Resin, from Wilmington, at 4s. ₱ 280 ℔....For Antwerp, by steam, 1,250 bales Cotton, (reported as of recent shipment,) and 100 pks. Tobacco, on private terms....For Hamburg, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain, reported at about 9d. ₱ bushel. ....For Genoa, Leghorn, or Naples, an American brig, 359 tons, with about 10,000 cases Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 28c. ₱ case....For the west coast of South America, an American ship, 1,500 tons, with general cargo, from Boston, reported on private terms. ....For Matanzas, a schooner, with empty Hhds., from Boston, reported at 75c....For Wilmington, a schooner, 321 tons, with Coal, from Philadelphia, at $1 50 ₱ ton; and back, with Lumber, from Brunswick at $5 25. ....For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $6....Tonnage for the ice trade, loading eastward, for coastwise ports, in good request, within the range of $1 25@$1 62½ ₱ ton.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 6, 1876.

On a light run of horned Cattle fresh to hand trade was slow on this forenoon. The herds on sale ranged from common to good, with a few head of choice quality Steers as top lots. When the markets closed all the Cattle had been sold off. At Sixtieth Street Yards prices were 9¼c.@13½c. ₱ ℔., weights 5¾ to 10¾ cwt. At Harsimus Cove prices ranged from 9c.@13c. ₱ ℔., weights 5¾ to 9 cwt. From 55 to 60 ℔. has been allowed net. Milch Cows sold at $50@$70 ₱ head, Calves included. Veals and Calves held on sale. Sheep very slow of sale at 5¾c.@8½c. ₱ ℔. Lambs sold in small lots at 7¼c.@8¼c. ₱ ℔.; Spring Lambs sold at $12 ₱ head. There were no Live Hogs on sale; City-dressed opened at 10½c.@10¾c. ₱ ℔.; general sales, 10⅝c. ₱ ℔.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 129 common Illinois Steers at 9½c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt., scant; 64 coarse but fat Illinois Steers at 10½c.@10¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt. T. Wheeler sold for T. C. Eastman 34 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 10½c.@12½c. ₱ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 26 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 10½c.@12½c. ₱ ℔., weight 8 cwt. T. Gilles sold on commission 49 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 10½c.@12c. ₱ ℔., weight 8 cwt.; for self, 28 choice Illinois Steers at 13c.@13½c. ₱ ℔., weight 10 cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold for A. N. Monroe 47 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10c.@11½c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 32 generally fair Illinois Steers at 10½c.@11¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; for Evans & Co., 68 Illinois Steers at 9½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; 16 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; for Specke & Co.; 34 common Illinois Steers at 9¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt. Ulery & Carey sold for Coon & Hasbury, 82 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 10½c.@12½c. ₱ ℔., weights 7 to 7¾ cwt.; 95 Illinois Steers, from common to choice, from 10c.@13c. ₱ ℔., weight 7½ cwt. H. Meyer sold for self, 33 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ ℔., with $1 on ₱ head, weight 6½ cwt.; 54 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₱ ℔., with $1 off ₱ head, weight 6¾ cwt.; 17 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt., strong; 47 coarse but fat Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 7½ cwt., scant; 6 choice Illinois Steers at 13c. ₱ ℔., weight 9¾ cwt. M. Kirchway sold for self, 17 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 31 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₱ ℔., weight 7½ cwt., strong; 2 State Oxen at 12c. ₱ ℔., weight 10¾ cwt. Hume & Elliott sold 275 Indiana Sheep, weight 24,850 ℔., at 6⅞c. ₱ ℔.; 845 mixed Michigan and Ohio Sheep, weight 75,810 ℔., at 7c. ₱ ℔. G. Dillenbeck sold 156 Michigan Sheep, weight 16,280 ℔., at $7 70 ₱ cwt.; 176 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,100 ℔., at 7¼c. ₱ ℔.; 148 State Lambs, weight 9,250 ℔., at $7 31¼ ₱ cwt.; 52 State Lambs, weight 3,450 ℔., at 7½c. ₱ ℔.; 27 State Lambs, weight 1,770 ℔., at 7¾c. ₱ ℔.; 7 Spring Lambs at $12 ₱ head. Hume & Elliott sold for week ending March 4, 1876, 6,154 Sheep and Lambs at $5 89 average ₱ head; 51 Calves and Veals at $17 55 average ₱ head.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—J. Kirby sold 208 State Sheep, weight 15,310 ℔., at 5¾c. ₱ ℔.; 23 State Sheep, weight 1,630 ℔., at 6¼c. ₱ ℔.; 4 State Sheep, weight 420 ℔., at 6½c. ₱ ℔.; 104 State Sheep, weight 9,040 ℔., at 6¾c. ₱ ℔.; 274 State Sheep, weight 23,640 ℔., at 6⅞c. ₱ ℔.; 182 State Sheep, weight 19,750 ℔., at 8c. ₱ ℔.; 179 State Lambs, weight 17,970 ℔., at $7 70 ₱ cwt.

At Harsimus Cove—Coney & McPherson sold for J. Styles 33 rough Ohio Steers at 10c.@11c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; for L. Schomberg, 63 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 10½c.@12c. ₱ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; for D. Weber, 15 Ohio Bulls at 4¾c. ₱ ℔., on gross weight 1,400 ℔. ₱ head; for A. & J. Christie, 14 generally choice Illinois Steers at 12¼c.@13c. ₱ ℔., weight 9 cwt.; for Saddler & Co., 16 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 9½c.@10¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; for Cash & Co., 48 common Kentucky Steers at 10c.@10¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; for W. Tirbe, 31 common Missouri Steers at 9c.@10½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; 14 Michigan Oxen at 9¾c.@11c. ₱ ℔., weight 9 cwt. C. Kahn sold for Camp & Co. 18 common Ohio Steers at 10¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 1 Bull, weight 1,500 ℔. gross, at 4¾c. ₱ ℔. F. Samuels sold for A. Vogel 29 generally fair Missouri Steers at 10¾c. ₱ ℔, weights 7½ to 7¾ cwt.; 18 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ ℔., with $1 off ₱ head, weight 7 cwt. The herds shipped by Morris & Waixels were disposed of as follows: F. Samuels sold 24 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt.; 119 common Illinois Steers at 10c.@10¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; W. E. Dudley sold 32 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ ℔., weights 6¼ to 7 cwt.; 31 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 17 common Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt. D. Waixel sold 65 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ ℔. with 50c. off ₱ head; 30 Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 30 Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₱ ℔., quality fair, weight 7 cwt.; 50 generally good Illinois Steers at 10¾c.@12c. ₱ ℔., weight 7½ cwt. George Toffey & Sons sold 33 common Illinois Steers at 10c.@10¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¼c. cwt. Judd & Buckingham sold 200 Michigan Sheep, weight 16,840 ℔., at 6⅜c. ₱ ℔.; 217 State Lambs, weight 17,850 ℔., at 8¼c. ₱ ℔.; also sold for week ending March 4, 1876, 1,591 Sheep and Lambs, average ₱ head, $5 54. Kase & Pidcock sold 180 State Sheep, weight 16,690 ℔., at 7c.; 91 Illinois Sheep, weight 7,420 ℔., at 6c. ₱ ℔.; 269 Illinois Sheep, weight 23,780 ℔., at 6¼c. ₱ ℔.; 165 Illinois Sheep, weight 14,300 ℔., at 6¾c. ₱ ℔.; 68 Ohio Sheep, weight 8,420 ℔., at 8½c. ₱ ℔.; sold for week ending March 4, 1876, 8,128 Sheep and Lambs at $6 57 average ₱ head; range of prices, $6@$8 68¾ ₱ cwt.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for week ending March 6, 1876: 2,988 head of horned Cattle, 33 Cows, 497 Veals and Calves, 10,725 Sheep and Lambs.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for week ending March 4, 1876: 4,213 Sheep and Lambs, 27 Cows, 66 Veals and Calves. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,672 Sheep and Lambs.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for week ending March 4, 1876: 14,986 Hogs, 364 Sheep. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 4,361 Hogs, 124 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove for week ending March 4, 1876: 3,797 head of horned Cattle, 18 Cows, 2 Calves, 8,458 Sheep and Lambs, 10,184 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,747 head of horned Cattle, 18 Cows, 2 Calves, 2,930 Sheep and Lambs, 2,098 Hogs.

CHICAGO, March 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,600 head; active, and 10c.@15c. higher; smooth, well-fattened native Steers, $4 80@$6; half-fattened, smooth Cattle, in good flesh, $4 50@$4 85; Feeders and Stockers, $3@$4 35; native Cows and Heifers, $2@$4; Texans and Cherokees, $2 50@$4 25; shipments, 1,160 head. Hogs—Receipts, 8,000 head; dull and 5c.@10c. lower; Bacon grades, $7 85@$7 95; Packing, $7 90@$8; New-England, $8 10@$8 40; Philadelphias, $9 60; shipments, 3,000 head. Sheep—Receipts, 15,000 head; moderately active, and 12½c.@25c. lower; fair, $4 50@$4 75; good, $5@$5 50; best, $5 75@$6.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 6.—Cotton strong; Middling, 12⅜c.; Low Middling, 11⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net receipts, 10,960 bales, gross, 11,269 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,200 bales; to France, 1,251 bales; to the Continent, 2,184 bales; sales, 1,955 bales; stock, 347,755 bales.

MOBILE, March 6.—Cotton firm; Middling, 12¼c.; Low Middling, 11⅛c.@11¼c. Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net receipts, 1,323 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,807 bales; coastwise, 358 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 57,598 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 6.—Cotton strong; Middling, 12 3-16c.; Low Middling, 10 15-16c.; Good Ordinary, 9 11-16c.; net receipts, 883 bales; exports coastwise, 1,127 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 44,962 bales.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Only two auctions, and they unimportant, were held at the Exchange yesterday, Monday, March 6, as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, J. N. Lewis, Esq., Referee, one three-story and basement brick house, with lease of lot 24.9 by half the block, No. 86 Third street, south side, 563.9 feet east of Avenue B. Sold for $4,400 to G. P. Herman. Lease is dated Oct. 30, 1865. Term, twenty-one years. Ground rent, $300 per annum.

By James M. Miller, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, one lot, 25 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Thirteenth street, north side, 260 feet east of Second avenue. Sold for $1,800 to the New-York Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in the legal action.

The legal sale by William Kennelly of a house and lot on Oak street, west of James street, was adjourned to the 20th inst. No other business was transacted.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales announced for to-day at the Exchange are the following:

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale to close an interest, of four lots, together in size 100.5 by 100, on Fifth avenue, north-east corner of Sixty-sixth street; also one lot, 25 by 100.5, on East Sixty-sixth street, north side, 100 feet east of Fifth avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Executors' sale to close estate of Samuel Lord, deceased, of the desirable four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, 28.6 by 75, with lot 28.6 by 92, No. 34 West Seventeenth street, south side, 496.6 feet west of Fifth avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., Trustee's sale, under the direction of John B. Stevens and others, of the following valuable business property: One four-story brick store, with lot 24.1 by 85.9 by 23.10 by 94.9, No. 43 South street, west side, 70.7 feet north of Old slip; also, all the right, title, and interest of said lot to the bulkhead on the East River front, 24 feet; one four-story brick store, with lot 24.1 by 86.2 by 23.10 by 96, No. 83 Front street, east side, 70.10 feet north of Old slip; one four-story brick store, with lot 24.2 by 85.2 by 24.5 by 85.1, No. 84 Front street, west side, 73.9 feet north of Old slip; one five-story brick store, with lot 24.2 by 85 by 24.5 by 85, No. 83 Water street, east side, 71.2 feet north of Old slip; one brick and granite building, with lot 23.2 by 126 by 24.2 by 128.8, No. 120 Pearl street, east side, extending to Water street, 117 feet north of Old slip, and one five-story brick building, No. 84 Water street, on rear of the above lot.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, P. B. Olney Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 66, on Second avenue, west side, 80.4 feet north of Fifty-fifth street, and a house, with lot 19 by 100.5, on East Sixty-first street, north side, 152 feet east of Madison avenue.

By H. B. Hertz & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. B. Joachimsen, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brick house, with lot 16.8 by 98.9, No. 331 East Twenty-third street, north side, 275 feet west of First avenue.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Seventeenth street, south side, 375 feet east of Second avenue.

By Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Pyne, Esq., Referee, of a three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 17.6 by 99.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, south side, 300 feet west of Third avenue.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. R. Beekman, Esq., Referee, of one four-story and basement brick house, with lot 25.9 by 100, No. 76 Fifth avenue, west side, 77.5 feet north of Thirteenth street; also, a two-story brick stable, with lot 25 by 103.3, on Thirteenth street, north side, 100 feet west of Fifth avenue. Also, Superior Court foreclosure sale, S. M. Morehouse, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16.11 by 98.9, on East Thirty-fourth street, south side, 191.8 feet east of Lexington avenue.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., public auction sale to close estate of Lamy & Cabrell, of a farm of 44 acres of land, located at Rahway, N. J., and situated on the Westfield road, just over the city line. Also, a number of Brooklyn lots, situate respectively on Union, Hicks, and Sigourney streets.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., public auction sale, by order of the Department of Docks, of thirty pier and bulkhead leases.

EXCHANGE SALES—MONDAY, MARCH 6.

NEW-YORK.

By Peter F. Meyer.

1 three-story and basement brick house and lease of lot, No. 86 3d st., s. s., 563.9 ft. e. of Avenue B, lot 24.9x½ block; lease dated Oct. 30, 1865, term 21 years; ground rent, $300 per annum	$4,400

By James M. Miller.

1 lot, East 113th st., n. s., 260 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x100.11	$1,800

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, March 4.

10th st., n. s., 120.6 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x94.8; John Flanley and wife to Bridget Flannelly	$26,000
10th st., north side, same property; William Flannelly and wife to John Flanley	25,000
3d av., e. s., 150.8½ ft. n. of 87th st., 18.6x90xirregular; Mary J. Simpson and husband to Isaac Mendelson	nom.
83d st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 2d av., 50x102.2; Ferdinand Kurzman, Assignee, to Wolf Maier and others	2,500
Broadway, s. e. corner of 53d st., irregular to 7th av. x irregular; George H. Livermore to Anne Livermore	32,500
Broadway, s. e. corner of 53d st., same property; Edward Livermore to George H. Livermore	32,500
8th st., s. s., 133 ft. w. of Avenue C, 97.6x21.9; Philippina Stolzenberger and husband to Wolf Maier and others	13,950
Chrystie st., w. s., 150 ft. n. of Bayard st., 37.8x100; Fritz A. Halbe to Louis Kuelpel	27,700
83d st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 2d av., 50x102.2; Wolf Maier and wife and others to Philippina Stolzenberger	9,000
130th st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 7th av., 25x99.11; Anna M. Ryan (Executrix) to John T. Ryan	5,000
72d st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 3d av. irregular; Louis Dryfoos and wife to St. James' Church	450
115th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st av., 100.11x25; John Pages and wife (per attorney) to William Davies	350
112th st., n. s., 136.8 ft. e. of 4th av., 17.1x100.11; Elias T. Hopkins to Waldo E. Fuller	15,000
144th st., n. s., 304.5 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x100, 23d Ward; Henry School and wife to Tobias Stark	4,000
55th st., n. s., 140 ft. e. of Madison av., 16.6x100.5; Richard K. Styles to William W. Wakeman	33,000
Stanton st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of Norfolk st., 20x50; George Wieman to Frederick W. Rapper	nom.
Chrystie st., w. s., (Nos. 23 and 25,) 151 ft. n. of Bayard st., 37.8x100; August Schaffer to Fitz A. Halbe	9,000
Willett st., e. s., 112.6 ft. n. of Broome st., 25x100; Frederick Heppenheimer, executor, to Frederick Hock	6,850
45th st., n. s., 260 ft. w. of 8th av., 20x100.5; Edward D. Gale, Referee, to Charlotte A. Banks	7,100
43d st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x100.4; Eleanor J. Betts to Lot Betts	nom.

LEASES RECORDED.

N. w. corner 3d av. and 10th st., 5 years; Eliza White to Henry E. Ludder	$1,800
Stanton st., No. 187, corner Attorney st., store, 5 years; Jacob Keiner to Joseph Mayer	720
Fulton st., No. 95, 3 years; Reformed Protestant Dutch Church to Peter A. Frasse	2,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO CAPITALISTS.

The following list of property is offered for sale by a non-resident to close up a trust account, viz.: No. 645 Madison av., a first-class four-story high-stoop house; 25 feet wide by 90, and finished two years; never occupied; cabinet work, mirrors, and gas fixtures; located between 59th and 60th sts., and near Central Park. Price has been $80,000; price now, $60,000—possibly better.

No. 34 East 74th st., 20x100; all the modern improvements; four-story high-stoop brown stone, $30,000.

Grand Boulevard, between 77th and 78th sts.; at a bargain.

No. 106 East 80th st., high-stoop brown-stone three-story, 18.4x100; all modern improvements, gas-fixtures, &c., $16,000.

No. 142 East 80th st., corner Lexington av., 19x100, three-story high-stoop brown-stone; all improvements; $25,000.

No. 1,323 4th av., next to 86th st., 20x70, four-story high-stoop brown stone; $24,000.

No. 1,325 4th av., south-west corner of 86th st., 22x70, four-story high-stoop brown stone; $35,000.

No. 134 East 112th st., 17x100, three-story high-stoop brown stone; $12,000.

No. 151 East 116th st., 17x80, three-story high-stoop brown stone; $16,000.

No. 335 East 112th st., double tenement, Ohio stone; good of the kind; $15,000.

No. 27 West 127th st., three-story high-stoop, brown stone, 18.9x100; $18,000.

No. 52 East 128th st., about 23x100, three-story high-stoop cottage; $14,000.

Nos. 60 and 66 East 131st st., three-story high-stoop brown stone, about 17x100; $13,000.

Terms easy. For particulars ask HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

A GENTLEMAN LIVING AWAY FROM THE City offers to sell the following properties at prices attractive, viz.:
No. 93 Greene st., six-story tenement, good of its kind, 25x100....$35,000
No. 208 Elm st., six-story tenement, 28x100... 22,000
No. 210 Elm st., six-story tenement, 22x50... 14,000
Terms easy. Inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to
THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED, OR WILL RENT, (FURNISHED,) No 317 West 51st st. Lowest selling price, $27,500; $20,000 may remain. Lowest renting price, $250 a month; will rent only to first-class party; possession any time; can be seen any time.
RANDELL, owner, Nos. 554 and 556 8th av.

FOR SALE—$22,500—THE FINE DWELLING-house No. 584 7th av., junction Broadway and 42d st., and opposite the splendid new Rossmore Hotel; this property will double in value in a few years; must be sold; easy terms. Owner, No. 723 6th av., between 41st and 42d sts.

$40,000 ONLY FOR AN ELEGANT four-story high-stoop brown-stone residence, 21.6 feet front, on 47th st., close to 5th av.; in fee; terms easy. ISAAC HONIG,
No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

FOR SALE CHEAP, OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—The valuable piece of property No. 61 Beekman st., fronting on Gold and Ann sts. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.,
or WM. SHARP, No. 1,475 Pacific st., Brooklyn.

NO. 59 5TH AV.—THREE STORIES, BROWN stone, 25x60, and three-story extension, 15x30, with dining-room and back stairs all the way up; price $50,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—5TH AV. and on cross streets, near 5th av., several first-class houses of various sizes.
HOLLISTER & MARIE, No. 4 Pine st.

A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE in 46th st., between 5th and 6th avs., for sale cheap. HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, No. 1 East 22d st.

REDUCED PRICES AND RENTS!!!!—NEW complete lists ready. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 4 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A SPLENDID PLOT OF FIVE LOTS FOR SALE ON 5TH AV., BELOW 59TH ST.—Ready for immediate improvement. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES ON 5TH AV., 38TH, 39TH, 48th, 45th, 53d, and 56th sts., Madison and Lexington avs. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTORIES, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.
Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY SEAT ON east bank of the Hudson, north of Poughkeepsie, eighty acres, immense quantities fruit, brick mansion, cottage, numerous outbuildings, large river front, dock, ice-house, unequaled river and Catskill Mountain views; at a sacrifice; photographs at our office. HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, No. 1 East 22d st.

A FARM OF YOUR OWN.—THE BEST REMEDY for hard times! Free homesteads and the best and cheapest railroad land are on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad in Nebraska. Secure a home now. Full information sent FREE to all parts of the world. Address O. F. DAVIS, Land Commissioner, Union Pacific Railroad, Omaha, Neb.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT Hyde Park, near Poughkeepsie, on the Hudson, in a high state of cultivation, 130 acres, consisting of an elegant mansion and grounds, gardener's house, hot and cold graperies, and a stone gothic house on river front, will be sold at a bargain and on favorable terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TWO MAGNIFICENT NEW DOUBLE MANSIONS and grounds for sale or to let at decided bargains; one on Washington Heights, (City,) the other, the superb Mount Elizabeth dwelling, Paterson, N. J.; about thirty-five rooms each. Permits at No. 4 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE.—AT YONKERS—FINE CORNER property, on the best avenue in the place; two minutes walk from depot; price, $17,000; worth $20,000. Inquire of W. N. POOLEY, Real Estate Agent, 1,299 Broadway, near 35th st.

A DELIGHTFUL HOME FOR $4,000, ON the Hudson, ninety-eight miles from New-York; elevated; commanding fine views; five acres; brick house; stable; great variety of fruit.
HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, No. 1 East 22d st.

TO LET—VERY LOW, OR FOR SALE, FARM OF forty-six acres; between Rye and White Plains; very high ground; buildings with lawn, garden, and orchard, $400; whole, $700.
R. C. EMBREE, No. 115 Broadway.

A LARGE AND VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY between Tarrytown and Sing Sing; commands magnificent river views; has great prospective value; for sale cheap. HOPKINS & CARRINGTON,
No. 1 East 22d st.

AT A BARGAIN.—A DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE at Poughkeepsie; photograph at our office. HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, No. 1 East 22d st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES TO RENT FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.

43d st., near 5th av., $2,000.
No. 3 West Washington place, $1,500.
50th st., near Broadway, $1,100.
38th st., near Park av., $1,400.
Lexington av. and 37th st., $350 per month.
47th st., between 5th and 6th avs., $400 per month.
No. 29 Beekman place, $1,500.
22d st., 6th and 6th avs., $300 per month.
25th st., 7th and 8th avs., $1,700.
48th st., near 6th av., $3,000.
No. 28 West 10th st., (fully furnished,) $3,350.
48th st., near 5th av., (very elegant.)
No. 143 West 14th st., (extra size.)
5th av., near 12th st.
5th av., corner house, (extra size, with private stable,) near 34th st.
Full particulars and permits from
F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
Broadway, corner Wall st.

FOR RENT OR SALE—TWO MAGNIFICENT Madison avenue corner mansions, richly cabinet trimmed in tulip and rose woods, French and black walnut; nine splendid mantel and pier mirrors, with connecting cornices.
Eight four-story high-stoop private residences, with elegant portico fronts, size, 20x71; five superb mirrors on parlor story; beautiful cabinet trim. in black and French walnut and ash. Also a number of brown-stone houses, ranging in price from $900 to $2,000. Apply to North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.; or office No. 21 East 60th st. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

HOUSES TO LET AT REDUCED RENTS BY THE YEAR.—No. 252 East 10th st., three-story and basement brick, only $500; No. 203 East 18th st., three-story and basement high-stoop brick, $1,200; No. 216 East 30th st., three-story and basement brown-stone high-stoop, $1,100; No. 138 East 59th st., four-story and basement brown-stone high-stoop, $1,100; No. 285 East 123d st., three-story high-stoop brown-stone, and private stable, $1,000; also some well located handsomely furnished houses.
THOMAS McGUIRE, No. 644 3d av.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING VERY DESIRABLE four-story and attic houses:
No. 233 West 23d st., English basement; rent, $1,800.
No. 224 West 24th st., high stoop; rent, $1,400.
No. 256 West 24th st., high stoop; rent, $1,500.
Apply to A. LEHMAN, No. 217 West 23d st., or P. HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & CO., No. 63 Broadway.

HOUSES TO LET,
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.
CORRECT LISTS NOW READY.

TO LET, AT CORNWALL.—A FULLY-FURNISHED two and a half story brick dwelling, with stable and outbuildings, and two acres of garden, lawn, fountain, &c., with horse, coupe, &c., if wanted; terms reasonable. Address or apply to P. P. HAZEN, Cornwall, N. Y., or to OWNER, from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. at the office of LAMSON & SON, No. 170 Broadway.

LEASE OF HOUSE, WITH SALE OF FURNITURE.—Central and desirable location; furniture must be sold, as owner is leaving City; possession when desired; house ready for immediate occupancy; A rare bargain. Address T. J. R., Box No. 186 Times Office.

A NEWLY, FRESHLY, AND EXQUISITELY furnished four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, Madison av., near Central Park, about 23x65x80; butler's pantry extension. Rent only $3,600 a year. Possession. Permits at No. 33 East 17th st. or No. 4 Pine st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

A.—NO. 21 EAST 15TH ST., OPPOSITE Messrs. Tiffany & Co.'s, and just west of Broadway and Union square—a splendid large double mansion, suitable for a private dwelling, for business, or boarding purposes; rent low. Offices, No. 4 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO LET—A LARGE BROWN-STONE HOUSE, NO. 21 West 27th st., near Broadway, furnished or unfurnished, occupied by the Army and Navy Club; possession immediately. Inquire of JOSEPH W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE PARTLY FURNISHED or unfurnished, with stable; and spacious grounds; forty minutes from City on Harlem and New-Haven Road; rent only $400. Inquire at No. 415 West 54th st. Mr. LYCETT.

TO LET—FOR $1,600, THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone house No. 10 East 86th st.; commands a lovely view of the Central Park; after April 1 the Harlem Railroad rapid-transit trains will stop at 86th st. Apply to E. N. TAILER, owner, 47 Walker st.

TO LET—ON NORTH SIDE OF EAST 23D ST., NEAR Madison av., a four-story English-basement brown-stone house, with portion of the furniture, to private family only. Apply to J. A. HAMILTON, No. 47 Walker st., up stairs.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED LARGE high-stoop brown-stone dwelling on 23d st. to let low to an acceptable private family. Offices No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO LET,—IN THE SHERWOOD BUILDING, north-east corner of 5th av. and 44th st., three suits of apartments, from April 1 and May 1. Apply at No. 531 5th av., to JAMES P. COLT.

TO LET—FRENCH APARTMENTS IN NEWPORT. Alexandra, Adelphi, Saratoga, and Irvington Buildings; first-class in every respect; halls heated. J. W. Stevens, Broadway and 52d st.

FURNISHED HOUSE, NEAR RESERVOIR PARK.—Furniture for sale at half price; rent, $1,500. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.; will remove to No. 666 6th av.

TO LET—FULLY AND BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED, from May 1, 1876, the private dwelling, No. 17 East 42d st. For particulars and permits, address J. H. D., Box No. 530 New-York Post Office.

TO LET—TWO CHOICE SNUG NEW BROWN-stone dwellings, 83d st., near Lexington av.; all improvements, mirrors, good neighborhood, reasonable rent. Keys next door.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCE, with all modern improvements, No. 199 Orange st., corner of Sheffield, Newark, N. J.; rent low to a desirable tenant. Apply to owner on the premises.

TO LET.—THE FIRST-CLASS, FULL-SIZED, FOUR-story high stoop brown-stone house No. 104 East 37th st., first door from Park av.; in perfect order. Apply to JAMES BUCHAN, No. 190 Elizabeth st.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES to let, centrally located, renting from $1,000 to $5,000. R. RUSSELL, No. 1,193 Broadway, Room No. 15, between 28th and 29th sts.

TO LET OR TO EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL productive country-seat, eighteen acres; in Rochelle County; twenty miles from New-York, near depot. Address Post Office Box No. 4,029.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT FLUSHING.—A residence centrally located, arranged for and occupied by a physician for the past fourteen years.
JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BUILDING, INCLUDING store, No. 866 Broadway, four doors above 17th st. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st.

NO. 115 EAST 26TH ST.—ELEGANT NEWLY painted first-story rooms; also in second story; references.

TO LET—TO A DOCTOR OR DENTIST A SUITE of three rooms, with private entrance, near 5th av. Apply at No. 531 5th av., to JAMES P. COLT.

TO LET—NO. 116 WAVERLEY PLACE—THIS COMMODIOUS dwelling-house. Apply to
JOHN WARREN, No. 58 Wall st.

TO LET.—FIRST FLOOR NO. 190 WEST HOUSTON st.; inquire in the corner.

For Other Real Estate See Sixth Page.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Fra Diavolo. (English Opera)—Mrs. Jennie Van Zandt, Mrs. Seguin, Mr. Peakes.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Piqué—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—She Stoops to Conquer—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Rose Michel—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Julius Cæsar—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport.

PARK THEATRE.—Brass—Miss Rose Wood, Miss Leslie, Mr. George F. Rowe, Mr. Lewis Morrison.

EAGLE THEATRE.—Rosemi Shell—Variety—Mr. G. K. Fortescue, Miss Jennie Hughes.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—Uncle Tom's Cabin.—Mrs. G. C. Howard, Georgia Jubilee Singers.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance—Curiosities—Afternoon and evening.

CHICKERING HALL.—Illustrated Lecture by Prof. Cromwell—"The Old and the New."

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—Novelty and Variety Entertainment—Tony Pastor.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy by the California Minstrels.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Burlesque, Songs, and Negro Comicalities—Birch Wambold, Backus.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—Vaudeville and Novelty Entertainment.

STEINWAY HALL.—"Creation," (Oratorio)—Mrs. Emily Sutman, Mr. George Simpson, and Choral Union.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.—Lecture by Mr. James Parton—"One Hundred Years Ago."

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The New-York Times is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of The Times on any terms.

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☞ Advertisements for The Weekly Times must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

Little else is talked about in Washington but coming disclosures involving the reputation of more or less eminent persons of both parties. By general consent of the gossip-mongers, the Navy Department is the one marked out as the scene of the latest discoveries, but it is to be observed that the Democrats are not quite so confident on that score since it was alleged that any charges affecting Secretary Robeson would also damage the character of Mr. Randall and Mr. Whitthorne. It is satisfactory to find that the former gentleman gives the assurance that the Navy Department is all right, and as the latter is Chairman of the Naval Committee, he is very well placed to look after his own reputation and that of his friends. The charges against the Navy Department have been too specific and persistent to be passed over without thorough investigation, no matter who may be hurt by it. That much is equally due to Secretary Robeson and to the people, whom he serves. It would be a very dangerous lesson indeed to inculcate, in times like these, that jobbery, to escape detection, need only embrace representatives of both parties.

Our Washington correspondent contradicts the story over which the Democratic papers have expended so much superfluous indignation, that Marsh went to Canada to escape threatened prosecution. It is distinctly stated that no orders for his prosecution were given or contemplated, and it is tolerably obvious that as the Government needed his evidence as much as the Senate, it would have been idiotic blundering to begin a criminal suit against Belknap and the indispensable witness against him at the same time. Suppose, instead of raving about an imaginary offense, the Democratic press should try to explain why Marsh was permitted to leave Washington at all. He was within the jurisdiction of Mr. Clymer's committee; Mr. Clymer was warned by the officers of the Secret Service that Marsh was preparing to depart, yet he made no effort whatever to prevent that step. In fact, the hero of the coffee-colored naturalization papers seems to have had some good reasons for conniving at Marsh's escape. This is a subject which the Democrats are evidently determined to avoid. Mr. Page, of California, endeavored to secure recognition yesterday for the introduction of a resolution in relation to the escape of Marsh. He not only failed to obtain that, but the Democrat who was awarded the floor refused to yield to Mr. Page, though readily making way for the introduction of two resolutions of a partisan character from his own side.

The Attorney General finds no difficulty in disposing of the dismal stuff originating in St. Louis about his conferences with the counsel for the defense of Gen. Babcock, his direct interference to shield that person, &c. He stamps all such charges as "infamous falsehoods," and that ought to be an end of them. It appears that his circular letter in regard to making compromises with indicted officials was given to the press by Gen. Babcock, who had abused the privileges of his position to copy it from the original. The opportuneness of that letter is about as dubious as was the visit of Assistant District Attorney Sherman to St. Louis, and ridiculous as have been most of the recent charges against the Department of Justice, they would have received less attention but for the suspicion of failing energy in the Whisky Ring prosecutions, to which the course of the Attorney General had given rise.

There was a time, and it was not a great while ago, when one of the foremost preachers of the day spoke from the lecture platform in praise of wealth and of the pursuit of it; that it was a good thing to be rich, for with riches many good things could be done; and in Wall street, said this preacher, more temptation was resisted in one day than the farmer encountered in a year. This was at a time when the whole country seemed wild with the fever of speculation, and it ended with a crash. Now comes the day of repentance, and we hear from the pulpit certain truths which have a somewhat different ring from the comfortable doctrine which was preached heretofore. We learn that the nation has been growing corrupt because of this pursuit of wealth; that we have been seeing the process, but have been too busy in our counting-rooms and our offices to mind it; that men of both parties have taken public office only to clip the sheep that bears the golden fleece; and that the day of better things will not come until fathers and mothers teach their children to love clean-handed honesty, and to tell the truth and hate lying. These are the old-fashioned moralities on which to build a State, but they were every whit as sound and as necessary when speculation and dishonesty ran riot in the land, and the leading preacher publicly taught what a good and comfortable thing it was to grow rich.

Any legislation looking to the surrender in whole or in part of the City's claim for interest on unpaid taxes and assessments needs careful consideration. As a bid for prompt payment it involves a somewhat dangerous precedent. The majority of people already pay their taxes promptly, and the revocation of the penalty for non-payment will only benefit a small minority at the expense of the general body of tax-payers. If the City does not collect the whole amount of taxes or assessments levied, it must borrow and pay interest on the deficiency. That, unless paid by the delinquent tax-payer, must become a burden upon those who have paid promptly. It must be remembered that the City does not make a profit out of the existing rate of interest on arrears of taxes and assessments. On the contrary, it is not even reimbursed by that interest for its own outlay.

As the result of the complementary elections held in France on Sunday, an addition of thirty-six Deputies is made to the number of Republicans before elected to the Chamber. The total number of Deputies is five hundred, and of these 350 are Republicans. The most formidable faction opposed to them, is the Bonapartist, which commands between eighty and ninety votes. It is quite clear, from the tenor of our cable dispatches, that the aggressive character of this party is regarded as a possible source of danger to the Republic. Other political parties represented in the Chamber are split up into such small fragments that they can have little influence; but the Bonapartists are ardent and united, and their power for influencing public sentiment is evidently dreaded by the Republicans. Moderation appears to be the watchword of the leading men of the victorious party, and no better one could be adopted. A republic has always been associated in the mind of the average French citizen with disturbances ending in anarchy; but it seems to be the intention of Republican statesmen now to show that a republic may be as quietly and firmly governed as the most absolute monarchy.

It is announced that the President has offered the position of Secretary of War to Senator L. M. Morrill, of Maine. This choice is an admirable one, and it cannot fail to elicit the approval of the whole country. Senator Morrill, as an executive officer and legislator, has had great experience, and has acquired an enviable reputation for ability, firmness, and unflinching integrity. He has been in the Senate since 1861, when he was chosen to fill the unexpired term of Hannibal Hamlin, then elected to the Vice Presidency. He is now sixty years of age, and would make a faithful, wise, and discreet Cabinet officer. Should he accept the appointment, and it is to be hoped that he will, the Senatorial term thus vacated would have to be filled until March 4, 1877.

MR. SHERMAN ON THE RESUMPTION ACT.

Senator Sherman, in the speech which we print this morning, takes the position with reference to the Resumption act of 1875 which is the right one for the Republican Party. Indeed, we can see no other possible position which that party can now assume without dishonor, or without incurring the danger of a defeat which would be richly deserved. The Senator opposes the repeal of the act, holds that the Secretary of the Treasury can and ought to carry the act into effect without further legislation, and at the same time expresses his willingness to vote for the funding measure which the Secretary asks for. Nothing could be more just than Mr. Sherman's argument against the repeal of the act of 1875. It does not rest on the temporary and passing relations of the act, nor solely upon the obligation of the Republican Party to sustain a law so peculiarly due to their action. It goes deeper than these considerations, and shows how the law is the highest expression of the determination of the nation to keep faith with its creditors, and how its repeal now would be an act of naked, unqualified, inexcusable repudiation. The law has been on the statute book but a little over a year. So far as its main purpose is concerned, it has not yet begun to operate, for it was a law to fix a date for resumption and to prepare for it, and no portion of the power given for such preparation has been used. The law has, of course, entered as a factor into all calculations and engagements of the business world, for no law is presumably to be repealed until its object has been attained. Every presumption, on the contrary, is in favor of its retention. It is, therefore, practically as well as in theory, the duty of the Government to carry out the law. This duty is the stronger, as Senator Sherman shows very clearly, for what has gone before. The legal-tender notes were at first exchangeable for bonds. That privilege was soon taken away from the holders. The notes were then limited in amount, but ultimately that limitation was disregarded. Congress then declared that measures should be taken to redeem the notes in coin at the earliest practicable moment. But, in the face of this pledge, the large surplus revenues of the National Government were used to pay off its long bonds, while nothing, absolutely nothing, was done to prepare for redeeming the notes. At last, under pressure of a strong public sentiment, with almost the unanimous concurrence of the representatives of the party in power, a day was fixed for the redemption of the notes. A long and shameful past was finally left behind, and the nation was turned toward a better and brighter future.

To repudiate the pledge of last year is to turn away from this future, to turn back again to the confusion, the error, the pitiful cowardice and weakness of the past. It would be worse than anything yet done in the same direction, because it would be putting beneath our feet a more solemn engagement than any yet made. We are told that Congress can repeal any law which Congress has passed. That is, in a sense, true. Congress may repeal a promise which, acting as the representatives of the nation, it has made. But is the promise any the less broken because there is no power which can prevent it? Would Mr. Belknap be any the less a corrupt scoundrel if he should happen to have the power to escape punishment? It is the fact that Congress can repudiate a pledge made by statute that makes such repudiation dangerous. As Mr. Sherman shows, Congress could just as easily repeal the laws which promise payment of the bonds in gold, or those which promise payment of any national obligation. The faith of the nation depends not on the belief that Congress cannot repudiate its promises, but that it will not. If that belief is destroyed, there can no longer be any such thing as a national credit. What has cost many years of toil and sacrifice to create can be broken down with one hasty vote in Congress. The Democratic Party is nearly unanimous in seeking to bring about this humiliating catastrophe. There are a few Republicans who are willing to help them. Senator Sherman deserves the gratitude of the country for protesting, with all earnestness, and in a manner to command the attention of the country, against an act which would be as disastrous as it would be disgraceful.

The speech of Senator Sherman is peculiarly valuable at the present moment for its influence in checking whatever tendency may exist in the Republican Party to help the Democrats repeal the Resumption act. Since 1869 Mr. Sherman has done everything in his power to lead his party toward specie payments, and we believe he has done nothing inconsistent with that object. At the same time he has studiously endeavored to keep the party together, and has refused to go further or faster than he thought the party would follow. He still observes that rule, and having secured the committal of the party to the act of 1875, he feels that it will not be abandoned. He is right. On any fair statement of the case, with any thorough canvass of the subject, it will be found that the Republican Party is ready to stand by the principle which its representatives have embodied in legislation and placed on the Statute Book. "It is the turning point," says Senator Sherman, "in our financial history, which will greatly affect the life of individuals and the fate of parties, but, more than all, the honor and good faith of our country." We do not believe that at such a turning-point the Republican Party will be found faithless to the great responsibility resting upon it.

THE NEW MINISTER TO ENGLAND.

The appointment of Richard H. Dana, Jr., to be Minister to England, is one so eminently fit that it must at once command general approval. Without making any injurious reference to the gentleman who has just left his post in London to present himself in answer to charges affecting his official integrity, it must be said that no sharper contrast could be made than that which will at once be apparent between the outgoing and the incoming envoys. Mr. Dana is a man of high culture, fine breeding, good family and, in the highest sense of the word, aristocratic traditions. He is a man of many accomplishments, an eminent authority in international and marine law, and is admirably fitted for the post which, by common consent, is regarded as the very first place among all the foreign appointments of the United States Government. In the prime of life, repeatedly crowned with honors by his State and country, thoroughly informed by the best spirit of American republicanism, courtly and refined, Mr. Dana will honor the Republic in England, and he will do infinite credit to the Administration which has had the sagacity and good fortune to secure his services.

It is fortunate for Mr. Dana, perhaps we should say for the American name, that his honorable career is presented to England and America at a period when a combination of circumstances has seemed to bring a cloud of disrepute upon our public life. In moments of weakness, possibly, some faint-hearted men may have thought that honesty, ability, and the higher elements of manhood were wanting among those who are ready to serve the Republic. But here is a man of good lineage, spotless character, eminent talents, and considerable fame, who naturally succeeds to a post already made illustrious by Motley and Adams. Nor should it be supposed that Mr. Dana, because he occupies a high social position in New-England, is not thoroughly democratic in all his tendencies. Always a friend of those who are in need of friends, he was a Free-soiler when it cost something in old Whig Massachusetts to be identified with such a despised cause. He defended the fugitive slaves, Shadrach and Anthony Burns, in 1853 and 1854, when the Boston Court-house was "in chains," and when a gentleman, long since more prominent as a zealous Republican, was the United States "slave-catching Commissioner" under a pro-slavery Administration. Later, he was with Sumner and Wilson as one of the founders of the Republican Party, and he rendered good service in the two Presidential campaigns of Lincoln, as well as in the next two of Grant.

But the chief qualifications of Mr. Dana for the place to which he has been appointed are his familiarity with international law and his acumen as a jurist. During the late rebellion he had charge of all the prize cases arising in the United States Courts in Massachusetts; and, in conjunction with Mr. Evarts, he was counsel for the United States in such cases when they were brought before the Supreme Court. His arguments in these important suits were finally adopted by the courts, so that it may be said that he is the real author of the Prize Code of the Republic. As editor of Wheaton's *Treatise on International Law*, he has acquired reputation on both sides of the Atlantic; and in his appointment as counsel for the United States in the trial of Jefferson Davis, he was recognized as being a leading member of his profession. If we desired to bespeak for him a heartier reception than our English cousins would give to the accomplished gentleman, scholar, and jurist, we might add that his fascinating story of *Two Years Before the Mast* has, for a generation past, made friends for him wherever the English language is spoken.

Whatever may be true of the unhappy difficulty in which the retiring Minister to England is involved, the misfortune of it is admitted. And our people will certainly hail the appointment of Mr. R. H. Dana, Jr., as one which makes a recurrence of such a scandal impossible. They will be disposed to add the natural comment that it is a pity more such appointments are not made. The people have become exceedingly weary of the conspicuousness which has been given to mere politicians and place-hunters by those who have the power to make a better choice. Every reader can recall the noble career of Cabinet officers and foreign Ministers since the beginning of Lincoln's Administration, whose services and repute have shed enduring lustre upon the American name at home and abroad. The country is distrustful of the nobodies who have had nothing but private personal relations to fortify their honesty and worth. The appointment of Mr. Dana will remind many of the better days of the Republic.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

The evil in New-York, which is the source of so many of our ills, both sanitary and criminal, is, as every one knows, the overcrowding of our tenement-houses. In twenty-two of our wards a population of 365,000 are housed in 17,110 dwellings, or with an average of 21⅓ persons to each dwelling. In certain of our lowest wards the average is much greater. No permanent improvement of our laboring class can ever take place while young and old, male and female, and different families are thus crowded and packed together. The great and striking contrast between the working classes of New-York and Philadelphia, is due especially to the difference in the way in which the poor is housed in the two cities, the average to the house in the "Quaker City" being only six. Each Winter our poorest laboring class is reduced to the verge of starvation; they save little or nothing in the working months; their children are vagrants on the street, and great suffering and poverty, and consequent crime, continually arise. In Philadelphia, on the other hand, suffering seems to be mainly confined to the helpless and the unfortunate. The general average of the laboring classes are comparatively well off. We have often called attention to this remarkable contrast, as we believe it is due to certain practical causes which can be remedied.

Our own position, as regards locality and breadth of land occupied by the City, is certainly inferior to that of Philadelphia. That city can spread in every direction from one nucleus. We are essentially confined to one. But even this inferiority is being remedied. We are having now "rapid transit" to the Hudson River and Westchester towns, and shall soon, no doubt, see cheap workmen's trains running at convenient hours to and from these localities. Real estate, too, is falling in value, and it will perhaps be easier in the future to build cheap houses on cheap lots than it has been. But the great superiority of Philadelphia has been in the happy thought of some ingenious mechanic or laboring man, who started "Building Associations" and trained up a generation of working men to manage their own money matters, to husband their savings, turn over their investments, and thus become fee-holders and landlords instead of tenants. It is not creditable to the leaders of the working class of New-York that they have never been able to plant this most useful institution on any large scale in this City. It will take many years now for New-York to equal her sister city in this most ingenious device for improving the condition of the laboring classes. For this help must not come from above; from philanthropists or reformers of the fortunate classes; it must originate from and be carried on by the working classes themselves to be of any use. The lesson of saving and investing money in land, of borrowing and lending, must be learned from hard experience. Now hundreds of thousands of the hard-earned savings of the laboring classes are to be seen in splendid buildings in this City where they return no profit to the investors. In Philadelphia they are to be seen in thousands of modest cottages, owned by the laborers and mechanics themselves.

We have before us the second annual report of a new building and loan association—the "Republic" of Philadelphia. It differs, so far as we know, in nothing from the other six hundred associations, except that it has been started in these hard years. And yet its business during its second year amounts to $28,726; it has 248 stockholders, owning 1,626 shares; its premiums during the year averaged 30⅓ per cent., and its capital amounts to $50,090. Each of the members expects in less than nine years to be the owner of his little house on which the association are lending him, and paying no more than he would in rent to an ordinary landlord. The remarkable thing about this "working men's bank" is that the total cost of turning over and managing this capital of $50,000 was only $427 55 for the year. It is this wonderful economy of management which has enabled the building associations of Philadelphia to increase to six hundred, with a membership of 55,000 and the control of millions of capital. When will New-York imitate this most important movement for the industrial classes?

THE DOOM OF OTTAWA.

We may well shudder when we think of the frightful calamity which would have fallen upon mankind had not the *Herald* warned us just in time of the tremendous consequences of cutting a canal through the Central American Isthmus. We have actually made surveys and taken all the preliminary steps toward the work of connecting the two great oceans, and had it not been for the *Herald* it is reasonably certain that before many years the fatal canal would have been cut, and the ruin of Canada and Great Britain accomplished.

It is generally known that the comparative mildness of the climate of our Atlantic States, of Canada, Great Britain, and of Norway, is due to the influence of the Gulf Stream. In like manner, the great current of the Pacific Ocean—the Kuro-Siwo—brings warmth enough to Alaska to render that region habitable. Now, both the Gulf Stream and the Kuro-Siwo are caused by the equatorial currents of the Atlantic and the Pacific. The Atlantic current, flowing westward from the neighborhood of Africa, strikes the American Continent near Cape St. Roque, and is deflected into the Gulf of Mexico, whence it issues under the name of the Gulf Stream. It is believed that the Gulf of Mexico was formed by the erosive action of the equatorial current, and that the latter would have forced its way through the Isthmus of Darien had not nature placed a barrier to its progress in the shape of the granite mountain range that forms the backbone of the New World.

Let us suppose that a canal were to be cut through this isthmus so that the waters of the Atlantic and the Pacific could mingle without any obstruction. The equatorial current would then find no obstacle in the way of its westward course, and would have no further excuse for seeking an outlet through the Straits of Florida. It would pour into the Pacific and join its waters with those of the great Pacific equatorial current. It is the latter current which, turning northward after reaching the Asiatic coast, forms the Kuro-Siwo. The result of uniting the two oceans would thus be the immediate disappearance of the Gulf Stream and a vast increase of the volume and temperature of the Kuro-Siwo. This is what the *Herald* has just discovered, and we cannot be too thankful that the discovery was made in time to stay the rash pick-ax of the canal makers.

It would be difficult to overestimate the terrible consequences which would follow the disappearance of the Gulf Stream. Another glacial period would immediately begin. The whole of Canada and British America would be buried under eternal ice, and a like frigid fate would overtake the north-western part of Europe. The valleys of the St. Lawrence and the Thames would be filled with enormous glaciers, and the coasts of Ireland and England would be inhabited only by wandering Esquimaux, seals, and Polar bears. The Queen, who now trembles in her gorgeous apartments in the Tower of London as she reads the "powerful editorials" which emanate from the *Herald's* intellectual department, would be compelled to go and tremble in India or Australia, while London would slowly disappear under a mountain of snow and ice. Ottawa City would never be the scene of another masked ball from which persons of real merit could be excluded on the frivolous plea that they had not been invited to attend; and the office of Governor General of Canada would cease to exist. As for New-York, its commerce would vanish, inasmuch as its harbor would be ice bound more than half the year. Still the *Herald* would undoubtedly continue to be published, and special telegrams from Ujiji and Timbuctoo containing poetical quotations from Shakespeare and Dr. Watts would take the place of the present *Herald* "specials" from London and Paris.

Meanwhile the increased warmth of the Kuro-Siwo would give Alaska and Oregon a climate of almost tropical warmth. New cities would spring up on the Pacific coast, and the greater part of the population of the Atlantic States would go West. The Atlantic Ocean would become a solitary and frozen waste, and Pacific Mail stock would appreciate, while the Cunard and Inman Companies would be totally ruined. Of course, all this can be prevented by the simple process of not cutting a canal across the isthmus. The *Herald*, however, does not advocate any such plan, and is apparently quite willing that England and Canada should be covered with perpetual ice. There are insults which can only be washed out with ice, and it is not strange that at the present moment the *Herald* is willing to see Ottawa City ground to powder under a giant glacier. However, it is just probable that the isthmus may be cut without depriving us of the Gulf Stream. The *Herald* has apparently forgotten that the proposed canal will be provided with a number of locks, and that unless the equatorial current has a unique talent for running up hill, it cannot rush through the canal with any force. At any rate, Ottawa City and London need not fear immediate destruction. The canal will not be cut for some years to come, and there will be abundant time for Lord Dufferin to give another masked ball, and to invite the entire intellectual department of the *Herald* to be present, disguised as able editors and writers of grammatical English.

OBITUARY.

JOHN CHARLES GUNTHER.

Yesterday morning John Charles Gunther, an old and highly-esteemed merchant of this City, died at his residence, No. 241 East Fourteenth street, after a brief illness. For some time past Mr. Gunther has been in delicate health, but no fears were entertained of his death until Friday last, when congestion of the liver set in, and from that time he sank so rapidly that medical skill proved unavailing, and all hopes of his recovery were abandoned by his family and friends. Mr. Gunther was a native of this City, and after receiving a liberal education he began business at a very early age in the fur trade under his father, who was the first to introduce that branch of trade in New-York. His energy and ability as a business man largely extended the trade of the firm. His integrity and affable disposition secured for him the confidence of all with whom he was brought in contact in mercantile transactions, while his many virtues in social life endeared him to a wide circle of friends. Mr. Gunther was the son of C. G. Gunther, who was at one time Mayor of this City. In 1869 he retired from active business in consequence of ill health, and at his death had attained the age of fifty-three years.

OBITUARY NOTE.

Mr. John Van Horn, foreman of the *Commercial Advertiser* composing-room, died on Sunday, of pneumonia, at his residence on Jersey City Heights. Mr. Van Horn was fifty-two years of age, and for forty-two years past has served as an employe in the *Commercial Advertiser*.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ENGLISH OPERA.

The second performance of "The Star of the North" by Miss Kellogg and her company took place at the Academy of Music last evening. The representation progressed with perfect smoothness, and Miss Kellogg's singing of the music allotted to *Catharine* renewed the impression it produced on Friday night, when the brilliant vocalization throughout Meyerbeer's opera showed her to have lost none of the fluency and surety of execution made clear seven or eight years ago, when she appeared as the heroine in the Italian version of the score. "The Star of the North" will be repeated at the Saturday matinée, and so rarely is an opportunity of hearing it afforded a New-York audience that this chance to do so ought not to be allowed to escape. To-night "Fra Diavolo" is to be performed.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

A "Jewish drama," in five acts, entitled "Ben Israel, or, Under the Curse," was produced at the Grand Opera-house last evening. If the play has any qualities, they are of a negative character. The programmes mention that "it has been acted with great success at Troy, N. Y.," and in other rural towns. If this is true, it cannot be construed as evidence of the existence of a highly cultivated dramatic taste in that part of the country. From beginning to end, "Ben Israel" is destitute of originality, coherence, and interest. Its plot, the development of which occupies about four hours, turns upon the affection of a young nobleman for the grand-daughter of *Ben Israel*, and is a curious medley of blood, financial transactions, and what the interpreters of the play are pleased to term "love-making." A Mr. J. H. Vinson, who filled the leading rôle, depicted the traditional woes and philanthropic thrift of the stage Hebrew in a series of prolix speeches utterly destitute of point, and abounding in a superfluity of verbiage that exhausted the patience of even the gallery. Mr. Louis Mestayer, as *Gabriel*, furnished the low comedy "business" incidental to the piece, and Mr. Harry Dalton, as *Charles II.*, presented a portrayal of the "Merry Monarch" which would doubtless have proved extremely effective if the performer's "make-up" had borne a less decided resemblance to that of a clown in a circus. Miss Amelia Waugh, who was announced to play the part of *Rachel*, the heroine, was detained at Troy by illness, and her place was taken by Miss Quinn. The "entertainment" terminated toward midnight, the closing scenes being witnessed by a greatly reduced audience.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

The seventy-third performance of "Julius Cæsar," was given at this theatre last night in the presence of a crowded audience, special interest being lent to the occasion by the attendance of a party of visitors from Poughkeepsie, numbering over five hundred, and including Mayor Eastman and the students of Eastman College. The house was brilliantly illuminated. After the performance the visitors marched in procession through Twenty-third street to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, amid the glare of colored lights, and preceded by a band playing national airs.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Miss Kate Fisher's engagement at this house continues, and she performed there last night in "Three Fast Men" and in "Eagle Eye." Miss Fisher's performances, having a flavor of the arena as well as of the theatre, have a double interest for the admirers of the sensational drama, and her representations afford great delight to large audiences.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Connecticut greenback Democrats hold a State Convention in West Meriden to-day.

An active Pennsylvania Democrat, as he calls himself, nominates Hon. Hiester Clymer for Vice President.

The Republicans of Colorado will hold a convention in Denver on Thursday, April 20, to elect delegates to the Cincinnati Convention.

The Chicago *Tribune* repeats that Congressman S. A. Hurlbut, of the Fourth District of Illinois, must give way to William Lathrop next session.

The colored people of West Virginia will hold a State Convention in Wheeling to-day to elect delegates to the National Convention at Nashville, Tenn.

The Republican Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Congress from the Fourth District of Louisiana, is to be held in Shreveport, May 27.

Mr. Dana C. Lamb has been appointed Railroad Commissioner of Wisconsin, under the new law, and the Milwaukee *Sentinel* commends the selection as being an excellent one.

Jefferson Davis' address in New-Orleans to-night is to be delivered before the Louisiana Associated Veterans of the Mexican War, and his subject is to be "The Mexican War and its Results."

The Hartford *Courant* remarks that the exposure of Gen. Belknap's iniquity is evidently regarded by the Democratic press and party leaders as the greatest windfall the party has had since the first battle of Bull Run.

The San Francisco *Alta* says that Republican prospects in California are good. The Independents generally, are ready to return, having seen that it is impossible to establish a third party. Their main demand is that the Republican organization in the State shall be managed by the public sentiment of its adherents, and not by a clique.

Gov. John L. Beveridge, of Illinois, has felt called upon to write a card to a Chicago paper. He says that he has voted and supported the Republican ticket ever since the organization of the Republican Party in 1856, and has never voted, supported, aided, abetted, comforted, openly or covertly, any other ticket, save the "fire-proof ticket" of 1871, when there was no regular Republican ticket in the field in Cook County.

A Michigan paper tells this story: "Some years ago, when Hon. K. S. Bingham was Representative in Congress from this district, and a Democrat, a neighbor asked Mr. Bingham how he ought to vote. Mr. Bingham told him to vote the Democratic ticket, of course. A year or so later the man moved into the western part of Ingham County, and has been voting the Democratic ticket straight ever since, because his distinguished neighbor told him he ought to. No one has been able to get him to do differently, even though he has been told time and again that Gov. Bingham cast in his lot with the Republican Party not many years later. If approached on the subject he says: 'If I could see Mr. Bingham, and he should say I was doing wrong, I would vote the Republican ticket.'"

THE NEW MINISTER TO ENGLAND.

A POSSIBLE SUCCESSOR TO GEN. SCHENCK—SKETCH OF RICHARD H. DANA, JR., WHOM THE PRESIDENT HAS HONORED WITH THE NOMINATION.

A dispatch from Washington announces that the President has sent to the Senate the name of Richard H. Dana, Jr., of Massachusetts, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain, vice Gen. Robert C. Schenck, resigned. Mr. Dana is an American author and lawyer of prominence. He was born at Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 1, 1815, and was graduated from Harvard College in 1837, an affection of the eyes having compelled him to suspend his collegiate course in 1834, thus delaying his graduation. It was at this time that he made the voyage described in his *Two Years Before the Mast* to California, then an almost unknown region. On his return after graduation, he was a member of the Law School until 1840, during two years of which time he was also adjunct to Prof. Channing in the department of rhetoric in the university. In 1840 he was admitted to the Boston Bar, and at once engaged in admiralty cases. But his practice soon became general in the courts, and in 1845 he was engaged in the well-known investigation of the presumption of murder or homicide in York's case, (9 Met., 93,) which led to a revision of the decisions, and to new enactments on the subject in several States. Subsequently he defended the legal right to require the use of the Bible in the common schools in Maine; discussed the canon law of the Episcopal Church in the case of Rev. Mr. Prescott; appeared for the defense in the numerous trials for the rescue of the slave Shadrack in 1853, and in 1854 was connected with the more widely known case of Anthony Burns. Indeed, some of his most famous arguments were made in behalf of fugitive slaves.

In 1853 Mr. Dana was chosen to represent one of the Boston districts in the State Constitutional Convention. He was one of the founders of the Free Soil Party, was a delegate to the Buffalo Convention of 1848, made speeches in the Republican movement of 1856, advocated the election of Mr. Lincoln in 1860 and again in 1864, and in the political campaigns of Gen. Grant made able speeches in several States in favor of his election to the Presidency. In 1859 and 1860 he made a tour of the world. On his return he was made United States Attorney for his native State, an office which he held for about five years. He gained additional fame during this time by his arguments in prize cases, in many of which he was associated with Hon. William M. Evarts, of this City. It was during his incumbency of this office that he drew up the Prize act which was passed by Congress in 1864. In 1866 he published an edition of Wheaton's *Elements of International Law*, covering the period between Mr. Wheaton's death in 1848 and the time of publication. The same year Harvard College bestowed upon him the degree of LL. D., at a time when he was delivering lectures in the Law School of the university. He was counsel for the United States in the proceedings against Jefferson Davis for treason in 1867-8. During these two years he represented Cambridge in the State Legislature, and was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. He ran for Congress in the Essex District against Benjamin F. Butler, in 1868, but was defeated by a large majority.

The volume *Two Years Before the Mast*, the literary production by which he is best known, gained considerable popularity both in America and abroad, and still retains it. He has published other works, and has occasionally contributed to the leading reviews. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and has been a member of the Diocesan Convention of Massachusetts for more than twenty years. He is a son of Richard Henry Dana, one of the most distinguished scholars and poets in Massachusetts, and a grandson of Chief Justice Francis Dana, who in turn was the son of Richard Dana, an American jurist, born in 1699, and a grandson of the progenitor of the family in America, who settled at Cambridge in 1640. A dispatch from Boston says Mr. Dana had an attack of vertigo while attending the service of Trinity Church at the Institute of Technology Sunday. He was taken to his residence, No. 361 Beacon street, and no serious results are anticipated.

A CARD FROM GEN. FREMONT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. Marshall O. Roberts has published a card, carefully and adroitly worded, which conveys an impression that cannot be sustained by the facts. In the first place, it suggests testimony which I did not give. And his denials do not meet the facts I did give in that testimony. If Mr. Roberts means to say, or have it inferred from his card, that he went to the head of the Texas Pacific Railroad enterprise under no obligation to incorporate the Memphis El Paso Road, and to protect its bondholders, and that he did not give any authority to use money and bonds to aid in passing the Texas Pacific bill, then I have to say that such inferences would not be true, and would be in conflict with my testimony before the committee. And I think he would find it impossible to maintain such a position under cross-examination before the committee.

The point of interest for the public in his card is the denial that he ever authorized any one to influence members of Congress by the use of bonds or other pecuniary considerations. My testimony before the Judiciary Committee was that Mr. Roberts did give this authority, and that he did so through Col. R. C. Parsons, then Marshal of the United States Supreme Court at Washington, and that it was so used. I stated that in January, 1871, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, Col. Parsons showed me a letter from Mr. Roberts to himself, authorizing the use of such means to carry out this purpose, and that he proceeded at once to act upon it in the way Mr. Roberts now denies. This letter was shown to several others besides myself. It will be seen by the following extracts from a letter addressed to me by Col. Parsons that Mr. Roberts' promises through Col. Parsons were considered sufficiently good to justify the advance of $100,000 upon them at fifty per cent. of their face value.

The letter from which these extracts are taken was placed by me in the hands of the Judiciary Committee at Washington. The words italicised are so emphasized in the original letter:

> CLEVELAND, Sept. 12, 1871.
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> * * * * * * *
>
> But to return to the object of my letter. Before attempting to begin our work *de novo* last Winter, Mr. R. gave me in New-York a written stipulation authorizing me "to dispose of —— dollars of the T. and P. first mortgage bonds to Jay Cooke & Co. at par." In that letter he also says the "bonds will be good—very good indeed." With that letter, shown to only *three* persons, besides yourself and Corwine, were made certain contracts, agreements, and stipulations, *which must be carried out*, or I shall feel disgraced and dishonored. Since Congress adjourned, and at the time, two of our best friends who had as much faith in a promise of *Marshall O. Roberts* as in the Bank of England, *advanced over ($70,000)* seventy thousand dollars in buying up our promises at fifty cents on the dollar, and since then they have raised the sum to nearly $100,000, and paid it over. They felt sure of getting the bonds promised by Oct. 1 prox., and are greatly alarmed and worried at the present condition of affairs. *One* of these gentlemen came to me before I sailed and asked me "if he was perfectly safe in relying on Mr. *R.*" I almost insulted him.
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> * * * * * * *
>
> Now, my dear General, this thing must not continue in the present shape much longer. Something must be done. I *cannot stay in the country unless* I carry out our contracts, made in good faith—made upon the written assurances of *Mr. Roberts*, and *afterward* when the bill became a law, and he was in control of a majority of the stock, *ratified* again by him in writing—with a full knowledge on the subject.
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> * * * * * * *
>
> Faithfully your friend, R. C. PARSONS.

Col. Parsons afterward informed me, as I learned he did others, the stipulation referred to was at Mr. Roberts' request destroyed by him in Mr. Roberts' presence and at his own house. In November of 1870 Mr. Roberts had become President of the Southern Transcontinental, and had pledged himself publicly to carry out the Texas Pacific enterprise, which included the Memphis El Paso, and rested upon it. In January, 1871, he spent a week in Washington arranging his measures to secure the passage of the Texas Pacific bill, to aid which Col. Parsons received the stipulation he mentions in his letter.

As regards the second point concerning the Memphis and El Paso Railroad Corporation. I stated to the committee that this was the foundation of the Texas Pacific, and as such always intended to form a part of it. And that when I declined the Presidency of the Southern Transcontinental in favor of Mr. Roberts, it was understood that this plan would be carried out and the public interest represented by the bondholders, as also the private interests I had represented, should be protected. My testimony went to show that on Saturday, the 18th of March, 1871, my counsel, Judge J. S. Black of Pennsylvania, Judge E. L. Fancher of New-York, and R. M. Corwine of Washington, met by agreement at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and among other things it was agreed that Mr. Fancher should see Judge Edwards Pierrepont and settle with him the terms upon which the French liabilities of the Memphis El Paso should be assumed by Mr. Roberts and his friends in the event that the control of the Texas Pacific franchise should be placed in their hands; that Mr. Fancher shortly after wrote to me at Washington that he had seen Judge Pierrepont and that the affair was arranged; that Mr. Fancher showed me a paper containing the terms upon which he had arranged with the Receiver, Mr. John A. C. Gray, speaking for himself and Mr. Roberts. Mr. Roberts desired, in the discussions that followed, that Judge Pierrepont should represent him and settle these matters finally with M. Farncher, and it was accordingly so done. And on the 13th of April Mr. Fancher informed me that he had conferred with Judge Pierrepont, and that all my interests were to be protected in the arrangement with Mr. Roberts.

When the control of the Texas Pacific was transferred to Col. Scott, its obligations went with it, and about two years since a contract in writing was executed between himself and Mr. Gray, under which the Memphis El Paso franchises were to be transferred to the Texas Pacific Company, and the Memphis El Paso bonds protected by a payment in lands. The fulfillment of this contract was continually deferred. Lately I had been informed that it was about to be broken off or abandoned.

To prevent or remedy this, and the consequent loss to the French bondholders, whom it had been my object to protect in turning over the road to Mr. Roberts and his friends, I initiated in Congress the inquiry in which the Judiciary Committee is now engaged. I did this in the hope that in the developments and changes that might take place there would be found an opportunity to insure protection to the French bondholders of the Memphis El Paso Road. And also that in this—the first judicial hearing I have been able to obtain—there will be an occasion for justice to myself.

J. C. FREMONT.

THE SILVER QUESTION IN CALIFORNIA.

The San Francisco *Call* prints the following: "My boy," said a cautious father to his son last evening, as the boy came into the house and made an exhibit of his week's wages, "take my advice and save your money and don't spend it foolishly, for you should remember that a dollar is a dollar, and—" "That may have been in your time, father, when you were a boy," said the son, interrupting, "but nowadays a dollar ain't but ninety-five cents, if you're paid in silver." The old gentleman announced his intention to devote his attention to the silver problem.

ALBANY.

THE MARINE COURT JUDGESHIP.

THE GOVERNOR'S RECENT APPOINTMENT AN UNCONSTITUTIONAL ACT—RESOLUTIONS OF INQUIRY PREPARED BY A DEMOCRATIC SENATOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 6.—Gov. Tilden's unlawful and unconstitutional action in appointing, without the advice or consent of the Senate, his friend and clerk, Mr. Sinnott, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Spaulding, of the Marine Court in New-York City, promises to result in even more serious complications than was at first expected. A majority of the Senators, without regard to party, are extremely indignant at his unwarrantable assumption of power. The first public evidence of this feeling will be given to-morrow, when Senator Bixby, a leading member of the Governor's own party it must be remembered, will introduce the following resolutions:

Whereas, a vacancy exists in the office of Judge of the Marine Court of the City of New-York, by reason of the decease of Alexander Spaulding, late one of the Judges of said court; and whereas, it is provided by section 3 of chapter 389 of the Laws of 1852, that vacancies occurring in the office of Judge of said Marine Court shall be filled in the manner prescribed by law for filling vacancies in the offices of the Justices of the Superior Court of the City of New-York; and whereas, it is provided by section 12 of article 6 of the Constitution of the State of New-York that vacancies occurring in the office of Justices of the Superior Court of the City of New-York shall be filled in the same manner as vacancies in the Supreme Court, and by section 9 of the same article of the Constitution it is provided that when a vacancy shall occur otherwise than by expiration of term in the office of Justice of the Supreme Court, the same shall be filled at the next general election happening not less than three months after such vacancy occurs, and until any vacancy shall be so filled the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, if the Senate shall be in session, or if not in session the Governor may appoint to fill such vacancy; and whereas, one James P. Sinnott has since the happening of such vacancy been appointed Judge of said Marine Court by the Governor of this State, but without the advice and consent of the Senate, and in violation of the law above quoted; therefore,

Resolved, That the Governor be and he is hereby requested to communicate to the Senate what action, if any, he has taken in respect to such appointment, and, if he has assumed to exercise the power of appointment to fill such vacancy, that he be further requested to communicate to the Senate his reasons for so doing, and by what authority, if any, he has acted in the premises.

Senator Bixby will support his resolutions by quoting the law in the premises, and by pointing out the fact that such appointments as the one in question have always been made with the consent of the Senate, and only after such consent had been obtained. It is understood that Gov. Tilden will send a special Message to the Senate explaining his action, and trying to prove that it was not in opposition to law. The communication is already prepared, in anticipation of such a resolution as the one to be introduced by Senator Bixby.

THE PARK COMMISSION BILL PROGRESSED—A NEW BILL IN RELATION TO JUDGMENTS—THE ANNUAL SUPPLY BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 6.—The Legislature reassembled this evening and held a short session. No business of general importance was transacted. In the Assembly the bill reducing the Park Commission to one was taken up and progressed. Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Crosby which confers further powers upon the Canal Board. Mr. Patten introduced a bill which relates to judgment upon perfected recognizance in the City and County of New-York. It provides that any Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, upon a certificate of the District Attorney that in his opinion the people have lost no rights by reason of the failure of a surety to produce a principal in compliance with the terms of a recognizance given by him, and that by reason of the principal being produced or being within the jurisdiction of the court, for his appearance before which any such recognizance was given, the said people are, in his opinion, in as good a position to prosecute said principal as when such failure occurred, shall vacate and set aside any judgment heretofore entered or that may hereafter be entered upon the forfeiture of such recognizance against such principal or surety, or either of them. The act takes effect immediately on its passage.

Ex-Gov. Alvord appeared before a subcommittee of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation and made an argument in favor of the bill presented by the committee of the last Legislature, appointed to investigate the Quarantine and Emigration Commission. It will be remembered that the bill legislates the Quarantine Commission out of office and places the entire control of the quarantine in the hands of the Health Officer. The annual Supply bill will be presented by Mr. Sloan entirely. It will be the most economical one that has been introduced for several years.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate this evening Mr. Rogers' bill providing for the reorganization of railroads sold under mortgage was considered in Committee of the Whole, and after some debate amended and progressed. It is not sought to be concealed that the bill is designed in all its provisions to effect the Erie Railroad, and it is only presented in the shape of a general law to bring it within the provisions of the Constitution prohibiting special legislation. The avowed purpose of the bill is to provide the basis for an agreement between the bond and stockholders, under which the road can be reorganized in the event of its purchase by the bondholders when the mortgages are foreclosed. The stockholders will have the right to redeem after the sale all the mortgages they can pay off. One provision of the bill gives the bondholders, should they purchase the mortgages, the right to a voice in the management by vote. Practically this provision throws the road into the hands of the bondholders.

Senator Morrissey, in a speech in which he gave a history of the road and the fraudulent issue of stock under the management of Fisk, Gould, Tweed, and Sweeny, urged delay and a recommittal of the bill in order that it might be further considered. He said he did not understand clearly the provisions of the bill, and that he had found from consultation that other Senators were in the same predicament; but he believed that it was in effect a piece of special legislation, involving the foreclosure of a corporation having a capital of $124,000,000. He objected to the provision of the bill which provided that the reorganization should take place immediately, for the reason that seventy per cent. of the stock was held in Europe. He thought that the bill should be published in the New-York and London papers for ninety days, so that the interested parties might have an opportunity to acquaint themselves with the merits of the measure.

Senator Rogers in reply said that the Senator from the Fourth [Mr. Morrissey] had, in recounting the fraudulent history of the road, offered the strongest argument in favor of the present bill. The act was framed and introduced because the stock had become a mere figment, a speculative nothing. As to the publicity, the foreclosure could not be accomplished with the utmost haste in less than nine months. Speaking of the foreign bondholders, Senator Rogers said the bill was blocked out by Sir Edward Watkin in his report of the management of the road to a meeting of the stockholders in London. It was mainly in their interest, and he would say that no opposition had been offered to it by any one interested in the road.

After some further debate, a superfluous section was stricken out. An amendment offered by Senator Harris was carried, making it mandatory on the parties to the agreement under which the road should be reorganized, if an agreement is entered into between stock and bond holders, that all of such agreement and plan for reorganization be filed in the office of the Secretary of State. The bill was finally progressed, and on motion of Senator Selkreg ordered to be printed as amended before being again considered in the Committee of the Whole.

Senator Booth introduced a bill amending the general act in relation to the organization and maintenance of the State Militia by a section prohibiting the Mayor, President of Board of Aldermen, or Commissioner of Public Works, or Controller from assenting to any contract to build an armory for the Seventh Regiment, or from paying or ordering to be paid money for materials for such armory. The bill was accompanied by a memorial from the Controller protesting against the building of a new armory on the ground that it involved a needless expense and opened the door for other needless expenditure in the same direction.

Senator Booth introduced a bill providing for the vacation of judgments heretofore obtained or hereafter to be obtained for forfeited recognizance when, in the opinion of the District Attorney, the principals have been placed by the bondsmen within the jurisdiction of the court, or when the people suffer no loss.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

MR. ABBETT'S MORTGAGE EXEMPTION COMPROMISE—AN APPROPRIATION IN AID OF THE GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, March 6.—Both Houses held brief sessions this evening. In the Senate Mr. Abbett's mortgage exemption compromise scheme was passed to a second reading. The compromise is embodied in two bills. The first, a general tax law, provides that no abatement from the full value of real estate on account of mortgages or other indebtedness shall be made by any Assessor, except on application of the owner, and the mortgage tax is to be paid where the property is located; the second, a special law for the benefit of the districts desiring exemption, provides that in those districts the mortgagor may agree with the mortgagee not to claim abatement because of the mortgage, under penalty of having the mortgage immediately cancelled. The first bill compels the mortgagee to pay the tax to the amount of the mortgage. The second compels the owner to pay the tax on the whole property. The bills are to be privately discussed to-night, and, if satisfactory to the majority, will be urged to final passage to-morrow. Senator Magie introduced a bill providing for the appointment of three Trustees by the Supreme Court Justices to wind up the affairs of any public, municipal, or quasi corporation, to meet the case of a road district abolished without any provision being made for the settlement of its affairs, and a bill allowing the remission, by Boards of Freeholders, of one day in six of terms of well-behaved prisoners confined in county jails. The Assembly reconsidered the resolution providing for final adjournment on March 31. Mr. Paterson introduced a bill for the election of a City Auditor in Newark by the people. The bills appropriating $5,000 to the Girls' Industrial School, and fixing the salaries of house officers were passed by the Assembly.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONGRESS.

THE FIRST BUSINESS AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

PLAINFIELD, March 6.—The Sunday-school Congress held its first business session in the Central Methodist Episcopal Church here to-day, convening at 3 o'clock. The following permanent officers were elected: President, Rev. J. H. Vincent, of Plainfield; Vice President, Rev. George A. Petts, of Philadelphia; Secretary, Mr. J. Bennett Tyler, of Philadelphia; Assistant Secretary, Prof. Sherwin, of Newark. A business committee of five members, with Rev. N. E. Smith, of Plainfield, as Chairman, was appointed, after which the convention held an informal discussion on Sunday-school conventions, institutes, and normal classes.

This evening the Congress met in the First Baptist Church. After a choral service the evening's address was made by Rev. Dr. Sims, of St. Paul's M. E. Church, of Newark. He spoke on "The influence of the Bible upon personal character," dwelling upon the different elements of the church and the influence of the Bible upon the same. The convention will hold three sessions daily hereafter until Friday, when the congress will close. One hundred and eighty delegates are thus far present. Several prominent clergymen from Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia are here, and others are expected. At each evening session a sermon will be delivered by a prominent minister, and these meetings will be held in the various churches of this city.

THE ITALIAN BARK NUOVA OTTAVIA.

A LIFE STATION CREW LOST—ELEVEN OF THE BARK'S COMPANY DROWNED.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 6.—The following information has been received here of the wreck of the Italian bark Nuova Ottavia, on the North Carolina coast, on the night of March 1. It appears that the vessel was in ballast, bound from Genoa for Baltimore. She was driven ashore in a heavy gale at Kittyhawk, about half way between Cape Henry and Cape Hatteras. Capt. John R. Gale, of Life-saving Station No. 4, seeing her signals of distress, took his crew of six men and went to her assistance. The lifeboat was at once launched, and the gallant crew set out for the vessel. The night was extremely cold, the wind blew a hurricane, and their boat was capsized and all on board perished. The names of these gallant men are Capt. John R. Gale, John G. Chappells, S. G. Gray, Lemuel Griggs, M. J. Brumsey, Jerry Murden, and Lewis White. Capt. Gale is said to have been an experienced sailor, and a brave and cautious man. The bark had on board the Captain, his wife and child, and a crew of twelve men, all of whom were drowned except four sailors, who were rescued and taken to Station No. 5. They were in an exhausted condition, and unable to speak. The bark has gone to pieces.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A destructive fire at Woodstock, New Brunswick, yesterday, destroyed John Cole's house, corner of Connell and Main streets, occupied by Moore, grocer; Willis & Garrison, butchers, and Cole's dwelling, and also the adjoining buildings, owned by Brown's estate and John McDonough. The loss is unknown. The insurance is small; the companies interested are the Hartford, Queen's, Stadacona, and the North British Mercantile.

The three-story and basement dwelling-house of Mrs. Louisa Brush, No. 80 Meserole avenue, Brooklyn, was damaged by fire yesterday to the extent of $600.

A fire last night on Market square, Norfolk, Va., burned out Eppes & Polk, china and glassware merchants, and J. R. Briggs & Co., grocers. Loss, $20,000.

Trickey's grist mill and tub and pail factory, in Barrington, N. H., were burned on Sunday. Loss, $15,000; insured in a Boston agency.

A Fire in the Atlantic White Lead Works, foot of Hudson avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday, caused a damage of $500; fully insured.

A fire yesterday destroyed 150 feet of wharf and pier-head at Milneburg, La.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The St. Lawrence River at Father Point is partly clear of ice.

Ralph Murphy, a lad sixteen years old, hanged himself in a barn at Lake Village, N. H., last Saturday.

Louis Terrebonne shot and killed a burglar who was robbing his store, in New-Orleans, on Sunday night.

Walter Burnes, of New-Hampton, N. H., was on Sunday accidentally hanged with a halter in his father's stable.

Robert J. Stockton shot and mortally wounded B. Karstendyke in New-Orleans yesterday. They had quarreled about a woman.

The colored people of Boston commemorated yesterday the death of Crispus Attucks, the colored man who fell at the Boston massacre in 1775.

After some interruption, by reason of heavy Winter storms, the Northern Pacific Railroad was reopened to Bismarck, Dakota, on Sunday by the arrival of a through train.

The dry-goods store of Moorehouse & Gadson, Toronto, Ontario, was entered by burglars on Sunday, and silks valued at $8,000 carried off. The goods were recovered, but no arrests were made.

Edwin Brown, a lad of fifteen, was examined yesterday morning, and finally confessed to having set fire to three buildings in the past six months, in Fitzwilliam, N. H. He gives no reason for the acts.

The Pacific express on the Michigan Central Road, which left Detroit Sunday night, for Grand Rapids, was thrown from the track, near Hastings, and badly wrecked. None of the passengers or employes were seriously hurt.

DEPRESSION IN THE LUMBER TRADE.

OTTAWA, March 6.—The Committee on the Depression of Trade met this morning. Mr. Ferres, lumberman in New-Brunswick, said the forests were being depleted in his Province. The abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty had led to a depression in the trade. The unsettled state of Cuba had also affected lumbering, and the imposition of taxes on articles required in lumbering would injure lumberers. Mr. Perley and Mr. Gilmour also gave evidence in reference to the lumber trade. The latter attributed the depression more to the decrease in demand than to overproduction. The total cut of saw-logs in Ottawa for 1875 is estimated at 200,000,000 feet, and the cost of production $2,003,000.

AN EXPRESS ROBBER ARRESTED.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—Edward Deal, who was arrested at Foster's Crossing, Ohio, on Saturday, for robbing the United States Express messenger on the North Missouri Railroad, a few miles from this city some months ago, and who assisted in attempting to throw a negro woman from a bridge here a short time since to get her out of the way, was brought here to-day by Officer Meade, of Cincinnati, and lodged in jail. He was thoroughly identified by the colored woman referred to above, and also by other persons. It is believed that Holland, the other robber, has been caught at Yankton, Dakota.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

FINAL RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS—THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY REPUBLICANS IN THE CHAMBER—THE MINISTRY AND THE BUREAUS.

PARIS, March 6.—The ministerial negotiations are temporarily suspended. It is now considered probable that the Cabinet will await the meeting of the Chamber for the purpose of being guided by the opinion of the majority.

Of the 107 elections held yesterday the results are now fully known, and are given as follows: Constitutional Conservatives, 11; Members of the Left Centre, 14; Republicans, 36; Radicals, 10; Bonapartists, 27; Legitimists, 9. Ajaccio returns the ex-Minister, M. Rouher, defeating Prince Jerome Napoleon. The Bonapartists also include M. Jerome David in the Department of Gironde, but M. Maupas, the Prefect of Police during the *coup d'etat*, was defeated at Bar-sur-Seine, in the Department of Aube. Capt. Munroe, the noted clerical Legitimist enthusiast, was elected in the Department of Morbihan, defeating the Bonapartist Abbé Cadoret. The Republicans in the Chamber will command 350 votes. They will find opposed to them from eighty to ninety ardent Bonapartists. It is expected that this situation will lead at first to warm debates, but the whole Left is resolved to act prudently, and will energetically restrain the Bonapartists in the country by administrative rigor.

The resignation of the Vicompte de Meaux, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, has been accepted, and M. Léon Say assumes provisionally that Ministry in addition to his own. The reconstruction of the Cabinet will only be effected when the Bureaus of the Chamber are finally constituted. The Chamber will proceed rapidly with the verification of elections, probably terminating the formalities on Saturday. The Left intend to make M. Grévy President of the Chamber of Deputies, hoping he will display vigorous inflexibility toward the Bonapartists.

The Republican Senators held a meeting, at which it was decided to elect the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier President of the Senate, and MM. Duclerc, Simon, and Martel Vice Presidents, and give the fourth vice presidency and two secretaryships to the Right. It was also decided at this meeting not to keep up the groups of the Left and Left and Right Centres, but amalgamate them into a moderate, conciliatory Republican group, calculated to attract the Constitutional Conservatives. The members of the Right Centre have promised to dissolve as a group and vote with the Republicans as far as possible. Thiers and Gambetta are perfectly united, but there is great rivalry between Gambetta and Simon. All the Republican groups wishing to act unitedly on the amnesty question, Victor Hugo has promised the extreme Left not to bring forward his motion without its concurrence. M. Raspail, as the senior member, will preside over the Deputies until they have elected their President.

LONDON, March 7.—The *Times* Paris correspondent classifies the Deputies elected as follows: Republicans, 270; Bonapartists, 92; Liberal Conservatives, 58; Radicals, 60; Legitimists, 36. The Duc de la Rochefoucauld-Bissacia and Marquis de Castellare, Legitimists, are among those elected Sunday.

EGYPT AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE APPROPRIATION IN THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS—IMPORTANT STATEMENT ON THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

LONDON, March 6.—In the House of Commons this evening the appropriation for the purchase of the Suez Canal shares passed to third reading. The Government were severely attacked by Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Lowe, of the late Cabinet, because of the publication of the private letters of Sir Daniel Lange to Earl Granville, the then Minister of Foreign Affairs, which were written under obviously patriotic influences, and which occasioned the abrupt dismissal of Sir Daniel from his position as the representative of the English interests in the canal company's directorate. Mr. Gladstone declared that the Government ought to use their influence to obtain the reinstatement of Sir Daniel Lange.

The solution of the Egyptian financial question received a serious check to-night. Recent negotiations at Cairo resulted in an arrangement, of which the keystone was the establishment of a national Egyptian bank, England, France, and Italy to be represented on the board by one Commissioner each. England's hesitancy in this matter has been the subject of diplomatic correspondence. To-night, in the House of Commons, Mr. Cartwright asked what were the intentions of the Government in the matter. Mr. Disraeli replied that England had refused the Khédive's request to appoint a Commissioner, because such appointment would appear to involve commercial relations between the British Government and the National Egyptian Bank. If the request had been for the appointment of a Commissioner to collect revenues and apply them to the redemption of the debt the request might have been entertained.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ALBERT GRANT TO TESTIFY IN THE EMMA MINE CASE—WINSLOW.

LONDON, March 6.—The Edinburgh *Courant* of this morning says that Albert Grant, the noted financier, intends to go to Washington and personally testify before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to the following effect: First—That he never told Lyon that he [Baron Grant] had given Senator Stewart 2,000 shares to become a Director in the Emma Mine and to assist in getting Gen. Schenck's name on the board, and that Lyon's statement to the contrary to the committee is absolutely untrue. Second—That he has never seen Lyon, nor had any communication with him in his life. Third—That he never gave any shares to Senator Stewart either to become a Director himself or to get Gen. Schenck to be a Director.

According to the present intentions Winslow, the forger, will proceed to Boston by the Cunard steamer Siberia on Tuesday, the 21st of March.

SPAIN.

THE CARLISTS AND THE TROOPS—REDUCING THE ARMY—FUGITIVE CARLIST OFFICERS FORBIDDEN TO RETURN.

MADRID, March 6.—Dispatches from the North announce that the troops have fraternized with the Carlists who presented themselves for amnesty. Gen. Quesada will occupy the Provinces of Biscay and Navarre with 45,000 troops. King Alfonso will visit Burgos and Santander. He will enter Madrid on the 15th inst. with the cannon captured from the Carlists. The Alfonsists have captured 112 cannon. The soldiers belonging to the class of 1870 have been disbanded. It is expected that the Army will now be reduced to 200,000 men. The *Imparcial* says orders have been issued that no Carlist officer who has left the country shall be allowed to return.

LONDON, March 7.—The Paris dispatch to the *Times* says Minister Dufaure has ordered the Prefects to notify the Carlists now interned in France that the Madrid Government has notified the Spanish Consul at Bayonne that Carlists who do not claim *indulto*, or exemption from punishment before March 15, will, if captured by the Spanish authorities, be transported or sent to serve in the army abroad. Those who deserted before July 15, 1875, and have been made prisoners, will be sent to serve in Cuba for a prolonged term. Those who deserted subsequently to that date will be tried. Four hundred amnestied Carlists have just arrived in Irun.

BUSINESS IN EUROPE.

FAILURE IN PRAGUE—DULLNESS IN AUSTRIA—THE GRAIN TRADE.

MANCHESTER, March 6.—The *Examiner* of this city states that the private advices from Prague announce the suspension of the firm of the Messrs. Kauffman, large manufacturers of linen and cotton goods, with liabilities estimated at half a million dollars. Trade in Austria is reported at a complete standstill, and a disagreeable state of uncertainty prevails in commercial circles.

LONDON, March 6.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the grain trade for the past week, says March commenced with an amount of moisture greatly exceeding the average. Rain has been general throughout the country, retarding the operations of farmers in preparing the land and sowing and planting their Spring crops. However, wet weather thus early ought not to alarm or hardly influence trade, its continuance being extremely doubtful. During the week grain transactions on the spot have been of a languid character; purchases have only been for present requirements. Business for forward delivery has been more active, and a keener disposition to operate has been apparent, buyers doubtless seeing the possibility of higher prices in the future now that cargoes off the coast have dwindled to such a small compass, and the depletion of granary stocks is proceeding steadily.

THE TURKISH PROVINCES.

THE INSURGENTS AND THE AUSTRIAN AUTHORITIES—RELIEF OF REFUGEES TO CEASE THIS MONTH.

RAGUSA, March 6.—The insurgent leaders on Sunday last informed Baron Rodich, the Governor of Dalmatia, and the Austrian Commissioner, that they would require Turkey as a condition of peace to withdraw forty battalions of her troops from Herzegovina, and allow the insurgents while remaining in arms to treat with the Beys. If this is refused the leaders of the insurgents propose that Austria or some other power effect an armed intervention. Baron Rodich informed them that their conditions were inadmissible. Austria would maintain complete neutrality, strictly guard the frontier, and cease to relieve the refugees at the end of March.

LONDON, March 7.—A correspondent of the *Ruski Mir*, in reply to a telegraphic inquiry from St. Petersburg, declares positively that the Prince of Montenegro has recalled none of the Montenegrins who are aiding the insurgents in Herzegovina.

ITALY.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT—SPEECH OF THE KING.

ROME, March 6.—King Victor Emmanuel opened the sessions of the Parliament to-day. His speech treated of the prosperous condition of the country, the perfectly friendly relations with foreign States, and the recent visits of the Emperors of Germany and Austria. He expresses pride at the progress and efficiency of the Army and Navy. In connection with the Bosnian insurrection he says: "I have deemed it expedient to participate in the negotiations between the great powers with the object of siding in the re-establishment of tranquility in the East, and assuring the welfare of the Christian population." The Sultan received the proposals favorably. The remainder of the speech treats of domestic matters entirely.

MARINE DISASTERS.

DAMAGE BY HEAVY WEATHER—A BARK IN COLLISION AND BEACHED.

QUEENSTOWN, March 6.—The Austrian bark Alberto, Capt. Corich, from New-York Feb. 10, has arrived at this port, leaky. She experienced heavy weather, and lost her bulwarks. Her cargo consists of over twenty-seven thousand bushels of wheat.

LISBON, March 6.—The British bark Annie Mark, Capt. Hamborg, from Baltimore Feb. 12, arrived here on Saturday last. She had experienced heavy weather and had two of her boats smashed. It is feared that part of her cargo is damaged.

FLUSHING, March 6.—The American bark Old Dominion, Capt. Nichols, which sailed from Antwerp on the 20th of February for Philadelphia, has been in collision and run ashore near this place.

AUSTRALIA.

DEATH OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, March 7.—A dispatch from Adelaide announces the death of Sir Richard Davies Hanson, Chief Justice of South Australia.

THE FRESHETS.

THE DANUBE AGAIN RISING—HOUSES FALLING IN PESTH.

LONDON, March 7.—A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Pesth says the Danube is again rising and houses are falling. The new Pesth gas-works have been undermined and destroyed. The duration of the flood is unprecedented. Some of the suburbs have been submerged twelve days. The Rivers Waag, Gran, Morava, and Eipel have also overflowed their banks.

MEXICO.

THE DIAZ REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT—CAPTURE OF CAMARGO.

GALVESTON, March 6.—A special to the *News* says: The revolutionists under Porfirio Diaz are rapidly gaining strength. Considerable consternation prevails among the Government adherents in the towns along the Mexican border. Many families are seeking protection on the American side at Rio Grande City, Edinburg, and Brownsville. Matamoras is considered to be the present objective point of the Diaz forces. Although it is a strongly fortified city, the small garrison of Federal troops now there, under Cristo, is probably inadequate for its defense. Col. Parratt, who was ordered with his command from Camargo to their assistance, arrived on the 3d, having missed or avoided Pena on the route. Contrary to the expectations of the Government Party, Pena after taking Reynoza and his force being augmented by about four hundred volunteers, received orders from Diaz to advance immediately on Camargo. It is reported that he has reached Las Cuevas, the noted den of cattle thieves; and the point at which McNally recently crossed into Mexico, where his force will probably be increased. Immediately on receipt of the news of the movement of Pena, Col. Parratt left Matamoras on yesterday morning in pursuit of him and for the protection of Camargo. Government troops have also left Monterey for that point, as also a small party of the rural police from Mier. Diaz remains quiet at Brownsville. He is probably waiting until the forces muster. Pena is sufficiently strong to make an attempt on Matamoras.

LATER.—Pena took undisturbed possession of Camargo this morning, when an order for a forcible tax will probably be made, in order to increase the finances of the revolutionists.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 7—1 A. M.—Partly cloudy and warmer weather has prevailed in the districts on the Atlantic Coast, with easterly to southerly winds and falling barometer; rain has prevailed in the Gulf States, and thence northward over the upper lake region and the North-west, followed in the South-west, the Missouri Valley, and Minnesota by cold northerly winds and increased pressure; the barometer has fallen east of the Mississippi River, and is now lowest near Lake Michigan. Very heavy rains are reported from the Lower Mississippi Valley and Texas. The Mississippi River has fallen nine inches at Cairo and thirty-one inches at Memphis.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, the Middle States, and the South Atlantic States, warm and partly cloudy weather will prevail during the day, with increasing easterly to southerly winds and falling barometer, probably followed by threatening weather and rain during the evening.

For the Eastern Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, areas of rain, southerly winds and falling barometer, followed by cooler south-west to north-west winds and rising barometer.

For the South west, clear or clearing and colder weather, with northerly to westerly winds and rising barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, clearing and colder weather, north to west winds and rising barometer.

For the upper lake region, areas of rain and snow, followed by decidedly colder north-west to south-west winds, and rising barometer.

For the lower lake region, increasing cloudiness, with rain, fresh and brisk southerly winds, veering to westerly, falling barometer, followed during the night by colder weather.

The lower Mississippi River will continue to fall, and the Red River will rise rapidly.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1875.	1876.		1875.	1876.
3 A. M.	29°	38°	3:30 P. M.	41°	56°
6 A. M.	29°	38°	6 P. M.	37°	56°
9 A. M.	34°	41°	9 P. M.	33°	50°
12 M.	36°	46°	12 P. M.	33°	47°

Average temperature yesterday .... 46½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year .... 34°

THE CENTENNIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—A Historical Department, with Frank Etting as chief, has been created by the Centennial authorities. Historical, professional, and literary societies are invited to contribute articles or papers which will illustrate the Colonial and Revolutionary epochs. The first case ready for exhibition was set up in Machinery Hall to-day by a Providence (R. I.) firm.

GENERAL MISCELLANY.

LOCAL POLITICAL MATTERS.

The First Assembly District Republican Association held their regular monthly meeting last night at No. 152 Franklin street. After the transaction of the ordinary routine business, twenty-three applications for membership were read and referred to the proper committee, when Alderman Joseph Pinkney was introduced. In a few remarks he thanked the association for the honor, and took a hopeful view of the condition of the party. He said, notwithstanding the recent exposures at Washington, which, of course, struck a great blow to the Republican Party, the effect would be only temporary, and would make the party use its best endeavors to secure good men for public position.

A regular monthly meeting of the Third Assembly District Association was held at No. 205 Grand street last night. Thomas F. Geary, the President took the chair. Routine business only was transacted.

A special meeting of the Sixth Assembly District Republican Association was held at No. 384 Grand street last evening. It was called to order at 8 P. M., with Mr. R. Moore in the chair. The City Central Committee appointed Mr. Belling as their representative, and that gentleman was present to supervise the meeting. The Committee on Elections reported favorably upon the names of twelve persons who were proposed on Saturday evening last, and they were elected members of the association. The names of two others were referred back to the committee, and the meeting then adjourned.

The Seventh Assembly District Republican Association met last evening at No. 12 University place, Mr. Van Cott in the chair. Several persons were proposed for membership, but no business of public interest was transacted.

The Ninth Assembly District Republican Association met last night, Mr. Hunter in the chair. The resignation of Mr. Cargill as delegate to the Central Committee, was announced, and the names of twenty-one applicants for membership were presented, after which the association adjourned.

The Republican General Committee of Richmond County held a meeting yesterday, at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, for the purpose of designating the days upon which to hold the primary meetings and the County Convention. The committee convened at 3 o'clock, with Hon. George William Curtis in the chair. After the routine business had been transacted it was decided that the primaries should take place on Saturday next, and that the convention, to consist of sixty-three delegates, who will select three delegates to the State Convention, should be held on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at Schwartzkopf's Hotel, Clifton.

The Democratic Central Committee of Richmond County met at the Nautilus House, in Tompkinsville, Staten Island, yesterday, for the purpose of deciding on a day to hold the County Convention, but came to no conclusion, and postponed further action until the next meeting, which is set for the first Monday in April. The members of this committee propose dispensing with the primaries, and intend to appoint the delegates to the County Convention themselves.

At a meeting of the Third District Republican Association, last evening, Thomas F. Geary presided, and Stephen Mosher offered resolutions, which were adopted, in favor of the nomination of Hon. Roscoe Conkling for the Presidency by the Republican National Convention.

The regular meeting of the Tammany Society was held last night, Sachem Miles B. Andrus presiding. There were thirty new members initiated. A committee was appointed to make arrangements for the celebration of the birthday of Thomas Jefferson.

A special meeting of the Fifteenth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening at No. 352 West Thirty-fifth street, for the purpose of hearing the report of the Committee on Membership, which recommended forty persons for membership. The report was adopted.

HARLEM REGATTA ASSOCIATION.

The Harlem Regatta Association held its annual meeting last night at the Knickerbocker Cottage, and was called to order by Mr. H. G. Meeker, President. The report of the Treasurer, Mr. Richard Neville, was presented. It stated that the receipts of the past year were $438 65, and the expenditures $334 50, and the amount of bills payable, $274 85, making a deficiency of $170 70. The election of officers was next in order and resulted in the choice of the following persons: Executive Board—F. G. Brown, of the Nassau Club; G. L. Reves, of the New-York; C. G. Peters, of the Stock Exchange; M. Freeborn, of the Dauntless; H. G. Meeker, of the Athletic; Richard Neville, of the Nautilus; H. M. Knapp, of the Harlem. President, F. G. Brown, of the Nassau; Vice President, H. M. Knapp, of the Harlem; Secretary and Treasurer, C. G. Peters, of the Stock Exchange. The question of extending financial aid to the Centennial Regatta was brought up by Mr. Meeker, and, upon motion, delegates were requested to present the matter to their several clubs. It being represented that the New-York Athletic Club, winners of the last four-oared regatta, had not received the emblematic flags, by reason of a deficiency in the treasury, it was voted that the clubs be requested to pay up their assessments, and that as soon as there is money enough in the treasury the flags shall be purchased.

THE HARVEST QUEEN DISASTER.

United States Commissioner Gilbert began yesterday morning to take the testimony of sailors of the steam-ship Adriatic, in the suit of the Black Ball Line against the White Star Steam-ship Line, arising from the loss of the Harvest Queen, as it is alleged, through collision with the Adriatic. This was done, as it was deemed desirable to keep foreign witnesses in attendance awaiting the calling of the case in the United States District Court, which cannot be before the May term. The examination was private, no one being admitted beyond the counsel and witnesses. Messrs. McDaniel, Lummis & Souther appeared for the White Star Line, and Butler, Stillman & Hubbard for the libelants. The first witness called was Ashley B. Wescott, a sailor of the Adriatic, who testified that he was awakened from his sleep by a shock as of a collision, and a moment later heard anchor-chains running out; this must have been on the Harvest Queen, as none of those on the Adriatic were let go. The steamer was at that time slowly backing. He only saw a green light on the ship, which was then a few hundred feet distant from the steamer. The testimony of Westcott was corroborated by another sailor, named Hamilton, after which the examination was adjourned to this evening.

THE HIPPODROME REVIVAL.

Fully 6,500 people assembled at the noon prayer meeting at the Hippodrome yesterday. The services were opened by the singing of the hymn, "O for a thousand tongues to sing," after which the requests to pray were read by Rev. Dr. Hepworth, and responded to by Rev. Dr. Wilson. Mr. Moody then read the 105th and 107th Psalms, and then requested Rev. Dr. A. D. Vail to pray. After the prayer, brief but interesting addresses were delivered by Prof. McCloskey of Princeton College, Rev. Drs. King, Foss, Ralph Wells, Mr. Moody, and Mr. Sankey, the latter urging parents to bring their children to the revival meetings. At the conclusion of the service a women's meeting was held in the small hall, and a men's meeting in the main hall. There was a change in the usual order of evening services made last night. Mr. Moody instead of conducting the exercises as usual, left that office to Mr. Sankey, while he met young converts at Association Hall. The exercises consisted of hymns, interspersed with brief addresses by several of the clergymen present. The audience was very large and the singing very effective.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. Rufus H. King, of Albany, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Ex-Congressman W. C. Smith, of Vermont, is at the Brevoort House.

Baron Blanc, Italian Minister at Washington, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

State Senator George F. Verry, of Massachusetts, is at the Gilsey House.

Col. John W. Barlow and Capt. John B. Vande Wiele, United States Army, are at the Hoffman House.

Prof. John Forsyth, of West Point, is at the Astor House.

Rev. Dr. W. C. Cattell, President of Lafayette College, and ex-Congressman Thomas Cornell, of Rondout, N. Y., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Congressman Eugene Hale, of Maine; Edward Atkinson, of Boston; Foster Blodgett, of Georgia, and ex-Gov. Frederick Smyth, of New-Hampshire, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A DASTARDLY CRIME.

Howard F. Curtis, of No. 13 Willow place, a sailor, thirty-seven years old, and unmarried, was arrested last night, charged with having enticed two little girls, aged ten and twelve years, to New-York, on Sunday night. He induced the girls to go with him by promising to buy them candy, and when in New-York, brutally assaulted them and turned them out in the street yesterday morning.

THE JOURNALISTS' LODGE.

Una Lodge, U. D., was organized Saturday afternoon in Clinton Room, Masonic Temple, in the presence of a large number of journalists, for whose special accommodation it has been established. The first communication was held with the usual impressive ceremonies, a number of visiting brethren participating. In the East were seated W. Bro. John D. Nolan, Master; Past Masters De Young, of Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 27, and Wheeler, of Naval Lodge, No. 69. The officers of the new lodge were as follows: Rev. James E. Kenny, S. W.; William N. Penny, J. W.; William A. Cummings, S. D.; Joseph Irving, J. D.; Dr. John Griffin, Secretary; George Bartholomew Treasurer; William H. Steiner, S. M. C.; Joseph Koch, J. M. C.; Bro. McCaffrey, Chaplain; Bro. St. John, Organist; D. J. Knox, Tiler. Among the visiting brethren were a number of the members of New-York and Brooklyn lodges; and, judging from the character of the opening communication of Una Lodge, it will ere long become one of the most important lodges in the jurisdiction. The dispensation was read by Worthy Brother De Young, and after the transaction of the ordinary routine business a large number of proposals for membership were received.

THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

Mayor Schroeder sent a communication to the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday, nominating Silas B. Dutcher as a member of the Board of Education, in place of Garret Bergen, and Tunis G. Bergen in place of Thomas McGrath. The nominations were confirmed. The Committee on Railroads, to whom was referred the petition of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad for permission to use steam on that avenue east of Flatbush avenue, submitted a report favoring the project. The Joint Committee on Law and Railroads submitted a similar report. Both were discussed at considerable length by the board, after which the whole matter was laid on the table for one week, in order to afford the minority of the Railroad Committee an opportunity to submit a report.

THE IRVING MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Washington Irving Fund Association was held yesterday afternoon at the Windsor Hotel. Mrs. Waite, the Secretary, read a brief account of the work of the association since its organization in June last. A committee of three ladies was appointed to consider the proposition of giving a grand benefit entertainment at the Academy of Music. A resolution was presented nominating Mrs. Ann S. Stephens for the office of President, left vacant by the unavoidable resignation of Mrs. Van Auken. After some discussion the resolution was adopted unanimously. The first payment of $2,000 has already been made to the sculptor, Mr. Wilson McDonald, and about one hundred and fifty dollars is now in the treasury toward the second payment, which is to be made some months hence.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

The March term of the Court of General Sessions was opened yesterday by Judge Gildersleeve, with Assistant District Attorney Rollins prosecuting. Crier Oakford opened Part I., for which an extra panel of petit jurors had been summoned; but no court-room having been provided for the holding of the new court, the same course pursued in former years had to be adopted, namely, adjourning the court and discharging the jurors for one week. Part II. was then opened by Judge Gildersleeve, who appointed John H. Hall, of No. 559 Fifth avenue, foreman of the Grand Jury. In his charge to the jury his Honor urged them to protect the liberties of those citizens intrusted to them by exercising great care and diligence in examining all cases brought before them, and called their attention to various violations of the law as prescribed in the statute.

THE CHATHAM STREET BURGLARY.

The Central Office detectives and Capt. Lowery, of the Sixth Precinct, are yet without a clue, to the identity or whereabouts of the burglars who so skillfully and successfully operated upon the jewelry store of Messrs. Marsters & Claussen, No. 132 Chatham street, during Saturday night and the early hours of Sunday morning. The returns of the firm's losses by the robbery, sent from the Sixth Precinct to Police Head-quarters, estimated the entire amount as low as $10,000, but this sum, the jewelers say, does not actually cover two-thirds of their personal loss, not mentioning the value of some eighty gold and silver watches left by customers for repairs.

THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. BOWEN.

The special committee appointed by Plymouth Church to investigate the charges against Henry C. Bowen held its first meeting on Saturday last and agreed upon their plan of action. They prepared and served upon Mr. Bowen a copy of the charges and specifications and summoned him to appear before them to-morrow at 7:30 P. M. for the purpose of answering them. An intimate friend of Mr. Bowen, when asked last night if it was possible that Mr. Bowen would obey the summons of the committee and appear before them, replied that he would.

INDICTMENT OF RIVER PIRATES.

The Grand Jury, immediately after being impaneled yesterday, inquired into the cases of John Lowery, Matthew Ryan, and Charles Meyers, alias Waddy, the pirates, whose depredations on the river front last week caused such widespread alarm in seafaring circles. After examining several witnesses, who identified the prisoners, and Capt. Williams, of the Fourth Precinct, by whom the outlaws were arrested, the Grand Jury ordered two bills, for robbery in the first degree and grand larceny, against Lowery, Meyers, and Ryan, with an additional robbery indictment against the latter. The prisoners will be arraigned in a day or two.

Pimples, Eruptions, Rough Skin.

The system being put under the influence of DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY for a few weeks, the skin becomes smooth, clear, soft, and velvety, and being illuminated with the glow of perfect health from within, true beauty stands forth in all its glory. The effects of all medicines which operate upon the system through the medium of the blood are necessarily somewhat slow, no matter how good the remedy employed. While one to three bottles clear the skin of pimples, blotches, eruptions, yellow spots, comedones, or "grubs," a dozen may possibly be required to cure some cases where the system is rotten with scrofulous or virulent blood poisons. The cure of all these diseases, however, from the common pimple to the worst scrofula, is, with the use of this most potent agent, only a matter of time. Sold by dealers in medicines.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest Telegraphic and General News; the doings of Congress and the State Legislature; the case against Secretary Belknap; The Political Situation in New-Hampshire; Editorials on matters of current interest; a page of Agricultural Matter; Maple Sugar Making; Thoroughbred Seeds; a page of carefully-prepared Commercial Matter, giving the latest Financial News and Market Reports, and a great variety of interesting reading.

Copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

From Seymour Thatcher, M. D., of Hermon, N. Y. **Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry gives** universal satisfaction. It seems to cure a cough by loosening and cleansing the lungs and allaying irritation, thus removing the cause, instead of drying up the cough and leaving the cause behind. I consider the Balsam the best cough medicine with which I am acquainted.

Fifty cents and $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

The Discovery of the Process of Preparing MILK OF MAGNESIA has been the means of adding to the list of remedies one which has no equal in diseases of stomach.

Solid Silver Forks, Spoons, Tea Sets, and fancy pieces retailed by the manufacturer at wholesale prices. FORD, 847 Broadway, bet. 13th and 14th sts.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets.
have a world-wide reputation.

MARRIED.

DAVISON—AMERMAN.—At Mt. Kisco, March 2, by Rev. John Hancock, assisted by Dr. S. F. Laws, Rev. ROBERT A. DAVISON, of Westchester, to CHARLOTTE E., daughter of Caleb Amerman, Esq.

PELL—CRESS.—On Thursday, Feb. 10, in Rome, by Rev. Dr. Nevin, WILLIAM CRUGER PELL to MARGARETTA CRESS, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Brantley, of Charleston, S. C.

SMITH—WATSON.—Thursday, March 2, 1876, by Rev. Noah Hunt Schenck, D. D., JACOB W. SMITH to MARY A. WATSON, daughter of the late John Watson, all of this City. No cards.

DIED.

ARTHUR.—At Oakland, Cal., on March 3, DORINDA H., wife of John D. Arthur, and daughter of the late William Nelson, of Peekskill, N. Y.

BUNKER.—On Sunday, March 5, SARAH LOUISE, wife of William R. Bunker and daughter of David S. and Jane A. Mills.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Wednesday, March 8, at 4:30 o'clock P. M., from No. 596 Greene av., (one door from Tompkins av.,) Brooklyn.

BENNETT.—At the residence of her daughter, Baltimore, Md., on Saturday, March 4, Mrs. ELIZA A. BENNETT, aged 75 years.

Friends and those of her sons, William D. and Charles H. Voorhees, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Reformed Church, Flatlands, Long Island, on Tuesday, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BOGERT.—At Rahway, N. J., on Sunday, March 5, SUSAN, relict of Peter J. Bogert, of this City, in the 74th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, 8th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 136 Grand st., Rahway. Carriages will meet 11 o'clock A. M. train Pennsylvania Railroad from foot of Desbrosses or Cortlandt sts.

ELLWOOD.—Mrs. ANN ELLWOOD, March 5, at her late residence, No. 226 East 20th st.

Her remains were taken to South Newark for interment.

GUNTHER.—On Monday, March 6, JOHN CHARLES GUNTHER, formerly a member of the firm of C. G. Gunther & Sons, in the 53d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 241 East 14th st., on Thursday, March 9, at 1 o'clock P. M.

GROESBECK.—In Jersey City, March 5, of tubercular meningitis, THEODORE VARICK, only child of Anna M. R. and the late Charles K. Groesbeck, aged 1 year 5 months and 19 days.

Funeral services from the residence of his grandfather, Dr. T. R. Varick, No. 105 (old number) Washington st., Jersey City, on Tuesday, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HILTON.—JAMES HILTON, aged 60 years.

Funeral at 2 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, March 7, from the residence of John T. Hilton, No. 182 Mill st., Paterson, N. J.

HOLKINS.—At Flushing, Long Island, Sunday night, March 5, 1876, LOIS GAGE, widow of Joel Holkins.

Interment at Springfield, Mass.

JOHNSON.—In Brooklyn, March 5, 1876, MARY B. JOHNSON, daughter of the late John C. Johnson, of this City.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 219 Dean st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 7, at 2 o'clock, P. M., without further notice.

KOHLSAAT.—Very suddenly, on Saturday evening, March 4, JOHN C. KOHLSAAT, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 26 West 56th st., on Wednesday, the 8th inst., at 10:30 A. M.

LEWIS.—At Peekskill, N. Y., March 6, FREDERICK, son of Rev. William Fisher and Mary C. Lewis, aged 7 months and 5 days.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

LOUNSBERY.—In Brooklyn, Sunday night, March 5, Mrs. MARGARET LOUNSBERY, widow of Nehemiah Lounsbery, in her 89th year.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, March 8, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. N. W. King, No. 370 Clermont av.

MILLS.—On Sunday, March 5, ERNEST, son of Sarah M. Mills, in the 14th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 8th inst., at 1:30 o'clock P. M., from the Church of Our Saviour, 57th st., west of 8th av.

MORE.—On Saturday, March 4, SOPHRONIA P., wife of Edwin More.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 241 President st., Brooklyn, Tuesday, March 7, at 2 P. M.

MORRISON.—On Sunday, March 5, CATHARINE GIBSON, wife of John H. Morrison, aged 62 years.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 422 West 23d st., on Wednesday, March 8, at 9 A. M. Remains to be taken to Newburg for interment.

PITT.—Entered into rest, Monday, March 6, at Stamford, Conn., MARY, wife of Charles Pitt, in her 83d year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from St. John's Episcopal Church, Stamford, on Thursday, March 9, at 2 o'clock. Train leaves Grand Central Depot 12 o'clock M.

RAY.—In Florence, Italy, Jan. 1, 1876, MARY REBECCA, widow of the late Richard Ray, and daughter of the late James Boggs.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, 9th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from Grace Church.

SEDGWICK.—At Cambridge, Mass., on the 3d inst., FRANCIS EDWARDS SEDGWICK, aged 21 years.

SLOCUM.—Suddenly, on Monday, March 6, MARY N. SLOCUM, widow of the late Thomas S. Slocum, in the 88th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 132 East 24th st., on Thursday, the 9th inst., at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

TUCKER.—On Wednesday morning, March 1, RICHARD SANDS TUCKER, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday morning, the 7th inst., at 10 o'clock, from Trinity Chapel, 25th st.

VAN HORN.—On Sunday, March 5, JOHN VAN HORN, aged 51 years.

The relatives and friends, also the members of the New-York Typographical Society, Typographical Union No. 6, and Sylvan Grove Lodge No. 275 F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral services at his residence, No. 58 Henry st., Jersey City Heights, on Tuesday afternoon, at 6 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery on Wednesday, for interment.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—Members are invited to attend the funeral services of our late brother, JOHN VANHORN, at No. 58 Henry st., Jersey City Heights, this Tuesday afternoon at 6 o'clock.

T. C. FAULKNER, Secretary.

WHEELER.—On Monday evening, 6th of March, of diphtheria, at the residence of her parents, No. 54 West 47th st., MARIE GRANADE, youngest daughter of John and Alice Stanbury Wheeler, aged 12 years and 2 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WORCESTER.—On Sunday morning, March 5, SUSAN P., widow of Horatio Worcester, in the 70th year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, David Dows, No. 55 West 23d st., Wednesday, March 8, at 11 A. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

MOODY AND SANKEY
AT
HIPPODROME BUILDING.

NOON SERVICE from 12 to 1 o'clock EVERY DAY, Saturday and Sunday excepted, in Madison Avenue Hall.

SUBJECTS:
MONDAY, March 6—"Reports of the Lord's Work."
TUESDAY, March 7—"Christ our Rock."
WEDNESDAY, March 8—"Promises."
THURSDAY, March 9—"Thanksgiving."
FRIDAY, March 10—"Intemperance."
SATURDAY, March 11, and every Saturday thereafter, the noon meeting will be held in Association Hall, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SERVICE at 4 o'clock in Madison Avenue Hall. TUESDAY, March 7—Lecture on "Blood." Repeated in the evening. WEDNESDAY, March 8—Second lecture on "Blood." Repeated in the evening. THURSDAY, March 9—Lecture on "Heaven." Repeated in the evening. FRIDAY, March 10—Second lecture on "Heaven." Repeated in the evening.

Tickets required only for the afternoon meetings, and may be had on application at office, 4th av. and 26th st., Madison av. and 26th st., and at Young Men's Christian Association, 4th av. and 23d st.

EVERY NIGHT—Saturday excepted—services in Madison Avenue Hall at 8 o'clock.

MONDAY EVENING—MR. SANKEY, assisted by a number of clergymen, will lead a praise meeting.

Mr. MOODY will meet the young converts and inquirers at Association Hall, corner 23d st. and 4th av., also at 8 o'clock.

The doors will be open one-half hour before each service.

WOMEN'S MEETING every day—Sunday excepted—from 1 to 1:45 P. M., in the Fourth Avenue Hall.

MEETING FOR YOUNG MEN ONLY
in Fourth Avenue Hall at 9 o'clock.

No tickets required for any meetings except those specified.

The expenses of these meetings are large, and must be defrayed by private subscription. Contributions can be sent to J. PIERPONT MORGAN, Esq., Treasurer, No. 23 Wall st., or to SAMUEL THORNE, Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF A meeting of the Board of Directors of the IRVING NATIONAL BANK, held MARCH 3, 1876:

This board having recently accepted the voluntary resignation of John Castree, Esq., as President, which office he has faithfully and honorably filled for the past fourteen years, it is becoming and proper that the entry of such resignation on the minutes of the board should be accompanied with some suitable expression of the appreciation of his services during such period, and of regret for the loss thereof; therefore

Resolved, That this board accepted the resignation of Mr. Castree as President with deep regret, and that such acceptance was induced solely by a desire to comply with his express wishes upon the subject.

Resolved, That this board cheerfully acknowledges the faithfulness, intelligence, and zeal with which Mr. Castree has performed the duties of such office; his strict integrity and uprightness, and his earnest and untiring efforts to promote the interests of this bank, contributing in a high degree to its present sound and prosperous condition.

Resolved, That as presiding officer of this board during so many successive years Mr. Castree's bearing has been courteous and obliging, thereby justly gaining our sincere affection and esteem; wherefore we hereby cordially tender him our best wishes for his future happiness in his retirement as President of this bank.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, duly certified and engrossed, be presented to Mr. Castree by the Cashier.

J. L. JEWETT, Cashier.

ART SALE!

THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING!

at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, at 8 o'clock, and now on exhibition,

AN EXTRAORDINARY COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS, by great American artists.

"Is in every respect the finest display of American Art ever opened in this City."

"There are only seventy-two pictures in the collection, but the deficiency in number is more than compensated for by the fine quality of the works."

"Represents the best names belonging to the profession in this country."

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending SATURDAY, March 11, 1876, will close at this office on TUESDAY, at 12 M., for Europe, per steamer Nevada, via Queenstown; on WEDNESDAY, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer China, via Queenstown; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Gellert, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on SATURDAY, at 4 A. M., for Scotland direct, (must be specially addressed,) per steamer Bolivia, via Glasgow; and at 11:30 A. M., for the Continent of Europe, per steamer America, via Southampton and Bremen; and at 12 M. for Great Britain, Ireland, and France, per steamer Germanic, via Queenstown.

The mails for China, Japan, &c., will leave San Francisco March 16, 1876.

The direct mail for Brazil, &c., leaves New-York March 8.

T. L. JAMES, P. M.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) Two pamphlets, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, ASAHEL, MADE OF GOD, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author and proprietor, free to any address. Depot and reception rooms, No. 200 Broadway, N. Y.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

BRAINERD, ARMSTRONG & CO., MANUFACTURERS of sewing silk, machine twist, button-hole twist, and embroidery silks, No. 469 Broadway, New-York; No. 301 Market st., Philadelphia.

POLITICAL.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN Central Committee will be held at Republican Hall, West 33d st., near Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING March 7, 1876, at 8 o'clock.

JACOB M. PATTERSON, President.
WILLARD BULLARD, CHARLES H. DUELL, Secretaries.

The Executive Committee will meet at the same place at 7:30.

JOEL W. MASON, Chairman.
WILLARD BULLARD, Secretary.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting will be held at No. 162 East Broadway THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

GEO. W. WEED, President.
CHAS. M. NEWINS, Secretary.

A REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF the Eighth Assembly District Republican Association will be held at No. 83 Ludlow st. THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock.

JOHN N. LANTHIER, President.
EDWARD MULRY, Secretary.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this association will be held at Republican Hall, 33d st., east of Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 7, at 8 o'clock.

KNOX McAFEE, President.
A. J. SPARKS, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

LARGE SALE OF DOWN-TOWN PROPERTY AT AUCTION,
BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES,
TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

Valuable warehouses in the First Ward, between Wall st. and Old slip, including water frontal, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers. Will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, March 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, the following:
PEARL STREET—Four-story brick and granite building, No. 120, and the Five-story brick building, No. 84 Water st.
WATER STREET—No. 83, four-story brick store.
FRONT STREET—No. 84, four-story brick store.
FRONT STREET—No. 83, four-story brick store.
SOUTH STREET—No. 43, four-story brick store.
Sale absolute, without reserve or limit.
For particulars apply to JOHN B. STEVENS, Trustee, No. 67 Wall st., or to auctioneers, No. 9 Pine st.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER,
No. 21 PARK ROW, New-York,
will positively sell on
TUESDAY, March 7, at 12 o'clock, at
Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,
to close the estate of LAMY & CAHRELL,
Valuable farm property of
44 ACRES AT RAHWAY, N. J.

On Westfield Road, just over city line, farm-house, barn, &c., one and a half miles from depot; thirty-eight acres high tillable land, balance timber, &c., on Rahway River. Also, at same time and place, valuable Brooklyn lots on Union, Hicks, and Sigourney sts. Maps, &c., at the office of JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park row, New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF NO. 34 WEST 17th st. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, March 7, 1876, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York. Sale by order of the executors of Daniel Lord, deceased.

WEST 17TH ST.—The elegant, extra wide, brown-stone, high stoop dwelling and lot, No. 34 West 17th st., south side, near 5th av.; house is 28.6x75 feet; in fine order, and immediate possession will be given; lot, 28.6x92 feet; 70 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for three years. For maps and full particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st., New-York.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE CANAL ST. PROPERTY.—WILLIAM KENNELLY, auctioneer, will sell at auction on Tuesday, March 14, 1876, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable five-story brown-stone buildings, NOS. 213, 215, AND 217 CANAL ST. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps and particulars at auctioneer's office, No. 6 Pine st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants. Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET OR LEASE,
THE OFFICES
Now Occupied by the
NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY CO.,
NO. 52 BROADWAY,
EXTENDING THROUGH TO NEW ST.
WELL SUITED FOR A
LARGE CORPORATION,
Having very capacious Burglar and Fire-proof Safes.
ALSO, OTHER DESIRABLE OFFICES IN SAME BUILDING.
APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

TO LET,
Advantageously situated for Western trade, opposite Earle's Hotel,
THE STORE AND BASEMENT
NO. 246 CANAL ST., THROUGH TO WALKER ST.
Also,
THE FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD LOFTS IN THE SAME BUILDING.
WELL LIGHTED AND FITTED FOR SHOW-ROOMS.
Inquire on the premises of
PHILIP M. OAKLEY.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH BUILDING.
OFFICES TO RENT
on the first, second, and fourth floors. Also, four-story factory, 55th st. and North River. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE,
THE SPACIOUS
LOFTS OF NO. 341 BROADWAY.
Average size about 33x180 feet, with an L extension on Leonard st., with steam elevator and heating apparatus; immediate possession. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

HOUSE AND STORE TO LET—NO. 405 6TH av.; all new; store and second floor ninety feet deep, and plate-glass front in the second floor; suitable for a photographer or tailor; the store is suitable for carpets, dry-goods, or house-furnishing goods. Inquire of F. ROSENBERG, No. 92 7th av.

THE LARGE IRON WORKS, WITH TWENTY-FOUR full lots and four immense buildings, running through from 13th to 14th st., between Avenues C and D, to lease low for any business purpose. Valuable supply of machinery and tools. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 4 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st.

TO LEASE.—NO. 718 BROADWAY; STORE about 25x120, with basement and sub-cellar; also, third and fourth lofts, about 50x100; modern building; opposite the New-York Hotel; premises can be leased together or separately on favorable terms. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY FIRE-proof store, No. 18 Front st., next to corner of Broad st.; occupied the last twenty years for the flour and produce business. Apply in office, up stairs, or to HENRY LAWRENCE, No. 340 West 19th st.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Two stores on Astor place side; also desirable offices on second and third stories, all having steam heat. Apply to Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

TO RENT—A FOUR-STORY BUILDING ON PINE st., between William and Pearl sts., fitted with offices on first-floor. Price $1,300.
Apply to L. J. CARPENTER,
No. 68 Wall st. or No. 26 3d av.

TO LEASE.—NO. 706 BROADWAY; STORE AND basement; about 25x130; well lighted, and well located for the book trade; in good order; can be rented at a very low price. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—DESIRABLE OFFICES, LOCATED DIRECTLY opposite the City Hall Park, the first floor being suitable for an insurance company; the second and third floors for lawyers' offices, being in suites and connected. Apply at the bank, No. 257 Broadway.

WASHINGTON HOTEL

To lease and furniture for sale. Inquire on the premises or of WILLIAM SIMPSON, No. 5 East 14th st.

TO LEASE.—THE FOUR SPACIOUS AND ELEGANT lofts, No. 550 Broadway, (formerly Tiffany's,); size about 37x100. For terms and particulars apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE.—FIRST FLOOR, NO. 198 BROADWAY, at reduced rent; suitable for insurance company or banking office; also good offices for jewelers. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

COUNTRY HOTEL FOR RENT.—THE NEW hotel known as the Bluff House, at Milford, Penn., will be rented on reasonable terms; beautifully located in a popular summer resort; contains eighty-two rooms. Address H. B. WELLS, Milford, Penn.

TO LEASE.—NO. 40 BLEECKER ST., EXTRA SIZE store and basement with lofts above; together or separately; well arranged for manufactory, and sales room for furniture. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—NO. 162 SOUTH ST., CORNER of Dover st.; building desirably located for ship chandlery business; outside entrance on Dover st. to second-story offices; very moderate rent and immediate possession. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, 22 Pine st.

TO RENT—CORNER AND INSIDE STORE, 3D av. and 71st st., can be had by good tenants on very favorable terms.
L. J. CARPENTER,
No. 26 3d av., Bible House.

A PROMINENT CORNER STORE TO LET—No. 30 Vesey st., corner Church st., 25x75; reasonable rent to a good tenant. Apply at No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

TO LET—AT NO. 58 WALL ST.—THE COMMODIOUS offices now occupied by the Rutgers Fire Insurance Company. Apply to
JNO. WARREN, No. 58 Wall st.

TO LET—TWO FLOORS, 25X100 AND 50X50, with steady steam power; well lighted. Apply at PROGRESS MACHINE WORKS, Nos. 57, 59, and 61 Lewis st.

TO LET OR LEASE—NO. 117 FULTON ST., EXtending through to Ann st.; desirably located for the wholesale drug business or a clothing house. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

BASEMENT.—A LARGE BASEMENT IN NO. 46 Broad st.; also No. 46 New st.; suitable for wine merchants. ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 46 Broad st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

HOUSES WANTED FOR SALE AND TO LET.—Numerous applications already received to purchase and to hire. Desirable dwellings, in suitable localities, and which are continually on the increase, at my office. Owners, do not procrastinate, but send in descriptions at once. JOSIAH JEX, 1,235 Broadway.

WANTED—A LARGE HOUSE FOR SUMMER boarders from twenty minutes to an hour distance from New-York. Address M. B. S., No. 22 East 35th st.

WANTED—A MODERATE-SIZED COMFORTABLY-furnished house, within an hour of the City, in healthy and pleasant locality; Jersey not wanted. Address T., No. 209 West 51st st.

WANTED—IN A FAIR NEIGHBORHOOD, BELOW 59th st. and not west of 9th av., a single lot, not less than twenty feet wide; state size, location, and lowest cash price. Address LOT, Box 137 Times Office.

For Other Real Estate Advertisements See [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT MORISON'S
first-class and trustworthy servants' office, corner of 11th st. and 6th av., (established 1853,) respectable German and servants of any nation, also married couples, waiting for situations.

A PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU FOR families, hotels, and others to get good, reliable servants of all kinds. No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AT JACQUIN'S BUREAU CAN BE OBTAINED reliable servants of all nations; first-class vacancies for girls; 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A very respectable young woman; best City testimonials for honesty, sobriety, and capability; competent chamber-maid and waitress; clean and take care silver, make salads, &c.; willing and obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is quick and orderly, a good waitress, and understands the care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; has good City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Swedish girl as chamber-maid and laundress; has the very best of references; is neat and tidy and willing and obliging. Call at Morison's reliable office, corner 11th st. and 6th av. Notice this address.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good City reference from where she has lived several years. Call at No. 349 East 86th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class chamber-maid; is a plain seamstress; can be seen and recommended from the family with whom she has lived for six years. Call from 2 to 4 P. M., at No. 29 West 55th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS regular chamber-maid in a private family; would not object to assist with the washing; can produce five years' reference from her last employer. Call at No. 115 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and laundress; best City reference; country preferred. Address C. T. C., No. 109 West 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; first-class City reference from last place. Call at No. 166 West 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A steady, faithful, and very competent girl; has excellent testimonials; City or country. Call or address Mary, at 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; four years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 339 East 36th st., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; good City reference. Call at No. 442 7th av., in bakery.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A REspectable Protestant girl as chamber-maid and nurse, or would assist with washing. Call for two days at No. 164 West 29th st.; ring bell three times.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; is a good operator; best City reference. Call at No. 315 West 20th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS first-class chamber-maid or parlor-maid; best reference from last employers. Call at No. 321 East 31st st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant girl as chamber-maid or chamber-maid and waitress. Call at No. 1,071 1st av., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young American girl to do chamber-work, waiting, and sewing; the best of City reference. Call at No. 235 East 59th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEWING.—BY A Protestant English woman. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 122 5th av., from 10 to 12 A. M.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT to assist in chamber-work and sew, or mind an invalid lady; City or country. Apply at No. 510 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO chamber-work and waiting or to mind children; good reference. Inquire at 234 East 42d st., in store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; has six years' City reference from last employer. Call for two days at No. 322 East 26th st., first floor, back.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A TIDY YOUNG GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; understands her business; would go a short distance in the country; two and a half years' reference. Call at No. 109 West 41st st., near 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress. Call or address No. 583 9th av., entrance on 42d st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; can come well recommended from her last employer. Call at No. 240 East 29th st.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant girl as chamber-maid or chamber-maid and waitress. Call at 1,071 1st av., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid; will assist with washing; good reference. Call at No. 219 West 32d st.; Morris.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SCOTCH COOK; bones and lards, makes jellies, &c.; is thorough in her work, neat in her person and kitchen, and understands what is required in a first-class family; long reference; five years in last place; can do all kinds of nice French side dishes, &c.; City or country; if required, would assist with washing. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CANADIAN GIRL AS an excellent cook and laundress or general servant; makes bread, biscuit, desserts, &c.; understands milk and butter, and can take a place whenever desired; neat, obliging girl; wears plain hair and print dresses; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

COOK.—BY A TRUSTY YOUNG GERMAN GIRL AS good family cook in an American family; is a thorough cook; understands pastry and desserts, and is willing to assist with the washing. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., Jacquin's Bureau.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS thorough cook; understands all kinds of nice cooking desired in a gentleman's family; is a good baker; understands milk and butter; has good references; no objections to country. Apply at Pelton's, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT WOMAN, who is a thorough cook in every branch; cooks meat, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; will assist with the washing if required; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong German young woman; understands American and English cooking thoroughly; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c., and is a first-class washer and ironer; best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY AN ACTIVE English young woman as good cook and laundress; also with a neat young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; would do the work of a family between them; the best of reference given; City or country. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., one flight, front.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman, who has the very best of references, as Cook in a private family; is neat and tidy and of good disposition. Call at Morison's reliable office, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN, highly recommended, as first-class cook; meats, game, fowls, pastry, creams, jellies, side-dishes, soups; good baker; neat, obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of good cooking; fully capable of taking entire charge of kitchen; first-class City reference. Call at No. 110 West 20th st., near 6th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK; THOROUGHLY understands the management of her kitchen; she is neat, economical, sober, and industrious, as attested by her references from former employers. Seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, for two days.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook; excels in baking and pastry; is neat and economical in her kitchen; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., one flight, front.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH PROTESTANT cook; she understands her business and management of her kitchen thoroughly; also marketing; best City reference. Call or address No. 50 Rivington st.

COOK.—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as cook; has City reference. Call at the Church of our Saviour, near 39th st. and 3d av., from 9 to 12 o'clock.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE CHINAMAN AS first-class Spanish cook; understands some French and English style; good City reference. Call at No. 220 East 12th st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED GERMAN WOMAN as first-class cook; thoroughly understands French, English and German cooking, and marketing; best City reference. Call at No. 342 4th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD plain cook or would go as laundress to a small private family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 53 West 18th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN English Protestant woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; good baker; City or country; reference. Call for two days at No. 317 East 24th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; best City reference from her last employer. Call or address No. 212 West 18th st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the store.

COOK.—BY A COLORED MAN COOK; REFERences from first-class hotels and boarding-houses; can be engaged for the Summer. Call or address No. 149 West 52d st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD PLAIN cook and bread maker and to do coarse washing; City reference. Call at No. 243 East 28th st., second floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK; WILLING TO assist in the washing in a small family; six years' reference from her last place. Address M. O., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; REFERENCES. CALL at No. 290 East 34th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl; is a good cook; excellent washer and ironer; City preferred. Call at No. 109½ West 15th st., top floor.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as cook; will assist in the coarse washing; has the best City reference. Call at No. 426 4th av., in the store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook and baker; willing to assist with coarse washing; four years' reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 162 East 33d st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of family baking and pastries; also soups; best references from last place. Call at No. 709 6th av., store.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO SISTERS, ONE as cook the other as laundress; have best City references. Address for two days A. C., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook in a private family; has City reference. Call at No. 692 6th av., in the paper store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; IS AN EXcellent baker; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference. Call at No. 15 West 44th st.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN; one as cook, and the other as waitress; have good City reference. Call at No. 169 West 22d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron and do general house-work; good City reference; City or country. Call at No. 223 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; CITY REFERences given. Inquire for two days at No. 145 East 32d st.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK, WASHER, and ironer; best City reference. Call at No. 442 7th av., in the bakery.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; is an excellent baker; best City reference. Call at No. 205 East 38th st., near 3d av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; best City reference. Call at No. 505 6th av., between 30th and 31st sts., second floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS AN EXperienced cook; good City references. Call at No. 222 East 21st st., near 3d av.

COOK, &c.—BY A GOOD COOK; WILL ASSIST with washing and ironing if required; excellent baker; City reference. Call at No. 210 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE, ACTIVE ENGLISH woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; excels in baking and pastry; private family or boarding-house; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av., one flight, front.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH GIRL, (Protestant,) to do general house-work; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; best of references. Call at Swedish Servants' Agency, No. 203 East 27th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A GOOD COOK and laundress, in a private family; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 247 West 31st st., first floor, front room.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK IN A private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; City or country; five years' City reference. Call at No. 107 West 18th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK WHO UNDERstands all family cooking; no objections to the country; very best City reference. Can be seen at No. 228 East 29th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; a thorough cook in all branches; best testimonials from highest families. Call at No. 421 6th av., first floor, for two days.

COOK, &c.—BY A GERMAN GIRL, AS COOK, washer, and ironer; City or country. Call at No. 277 Bowery.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; is an excellent baker; best City references. Call at No. 488 6th av., second floor, Room 5.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS cook; has the best City references. Call at No. 496 1st av.

CHAR-WOMAN. — A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to go out by the day to do cleaning and general work. Call at No. 137 West 33d st., first floor, H. E. Jones.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESS and cloak maker; cuts, fits, and trims in the latest style; wants the work of a few more families by the day; all the latest Spring fashions; best reference. Address M., Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER—TO GO OUT BY THE DAY OR week; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; altering and fixing done neatly; terms moderate. Address Miss Potter, No. 424 2d av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY THE DAY; CAN CUT, fit, and trim; has the monthly fashions; ladies' and children's outfit; best reference. Call at No. 1,106 3d av.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKer, cutter, and fitter, would like some new custom; wages, $1 50 per day; best reference. Call at No. 843 3d av., near 51st st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A PROTESTANT DRESS-maker, to go out by the day, week, or month; understands cutting, fitting, and operating perfectly; good City reference. Call at No. 259 West 37th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A THOROUGH DRESS-maker in a private family; understands all kinds of sewing; wages $1 50; good operator. Call at No. 321 7th av.

DRESS-MAKER. — A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker wishes a few more engagements by the day or week. Call or address No. 308 East 32d st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A GOOD DRESS-MAKER, to go out by the day; wages, $8. Call at No. 231 East 37th st., second floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY THE DAY OR WEEK; can do all kinds of family sewing and operate on the machine. Can be seen at No. 642 3d av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY THE DAY; CAN CUT, fit, and trim; ladies' and children's outfit; has the monthly fashions; best reference. Call at No. 497 7th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FASHIONABLE DRESS-maker would like a few engagements by the day in a private family; can cut, fit, and trim. Call at No. 109 West 46th st.; ring first bell, left hand side.

DRESS-MAKER.—A DRESS-MAKER WISHES A few more engagements by the day; $1 50 per day. Address C. N., Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER—WANTS A FEW CUSTOMERS by the day. Call at No. 116 East 32d st.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED servants, male and female, for any capacity, at the Home Bureau, No. 543 6th av., at the shortest notice.

HAIR-DRESSER.—BY A YOUNG LADY TO GO out hair-dressing by the day, week, or month; terms moderate. Address H. S., Box No. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY; THOROUGH and competent housekeeper, desires position where she will take entire charge of servants, marketing, cooking, desserts, milk, and butter; many years' experience; highest City reference. Address for two days Housekeeper, Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY WHO CAN give good references. Address J. C. N., Post Office, Newark, N. J.

HOUSEKEEPER, NURSE, &c.—BY AN American Protestant as housekeeper, nurse for invalid, to take entire charge of infant with bottle, or young children with tuition; few hours distance, south preferred. Call Saturday from 10 to 1, or Tuesday, or address, one week, Y. W. C. A., No. 64 Irving place, 18th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTable German lady with the very best of references as housekeeper; understands every branch of household duties, and is highly qualified to teach German and music to perfection; has no objection to the country, but prefers a German family. Call at Morison's First-class Office, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A YOUNG LADY FROM north of Germany as housekeeper. Address Housekeeper, Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE, neat, and tidy German girl to do general house-work in a small family; has first-rate reference, and is willing and obliging, and no objections to the country. Call at Morison's Reliable Office, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; very respectable and understands house-work, and willing to do it; good plain cook, washer, and ironer; honest and obliging; good testimonials; City or country. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH married woman; wishes two or three days per week to assist in house-work or a little plain washing and ironing; best reference given. Call or address No. 131 West 28th st., bottom floor, back.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO do house-work in a private family; is a plain cook and a first-class washer and ironer; City references. Call at No. 332 East 19th st., near 1st av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged person; two years' good City reference; City or country; understands milk and butter. Call at West-side Relief Association, No. 403 West 29th st.

HOUSE-WORK — NURSE, &c. — BY TWO girls; one for general house-work, and one as nurse and assist with house-work; both have good reference. Call at 964 3d av., first floor, back room.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work in a small private family; has the best City reference. Call at No. 343 East 34th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do general house-work; is a good plain cook; good washer and ironer; neat and tidy; best City reference. Call at No. 217 East 29th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS GENeral house-worker; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Call at No. 506 29th st., 1st av.

KITCHEN-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS kitchen maid in a private family; good City references. Address M. F., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A young woman with best City reference; cuts, fits, and can use different machines; dresses hair, &c.; is entirely fitted for a position with a lady who requires a really first-class maid or seamstress; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

LADIES' MAID.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED GERMAN person; is a good dress-maker and hair-dresser; will assist in housekeeping if required; best City references. Address Mrs. Wilson, No. 46 1st av.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A light-colored American girl as lady's maid or seamstress. Address Annie, Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH woman as lady's-maid or as nurse to grown-up children and do sewing; good reference. Call at No. 410 6th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERman Protestant girl as lady's maid and seamstress; is a thorough hair-dresser, dress-maker, and good operator; best reference. Address F. Voss, No. 259 West 30th st., second floor.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG lady as lady's maid; is an experienced hair-dresser; good plain dress-maker; City or country; good references. Call for two days at No. 247 East 56th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT young woman as laundress in a private family; she will be found both willing and obliging in every respect; has two and one-half years' reference from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 23 Abingdon square, near 12th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; has very best City reference; flutes, polishes, &c.; can take place at once; City or country; is a first-class, competent servant; willing and obliging; wants a place she can retain. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS, or Fine Washing.—By a well-recommended young woman as first-class laundress; gents' shirts and ladies' finery in excellent order; an excellent chamber-maid and fine washer; City or country. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SUPERIOR PROTESTANT laundress, having several years' best City references. Can be seen for three days at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

LAUNDRESS OR HOUSE-WORK.—BY A respectable girl as laundress, or would do general house-work in a small private family; five years' reference. Call at No. 328 East 36th st.

LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young girl as laundress or to do chamber-work and fine washing; has good City reference. Call on or address No. 246 West 30th st.

LAUNDRESS.—WOULD GO OUT BY THE DAY, or would do washing at home; puffing and fluting; terms moderate. Call at No. 241 East 24th st., top floor, back room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress in a private family; good City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 247 West 31st st., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS laundress; understands the business thoroughly; seventeen years' reference from one place. Call at No. 943 6th av., between 52d and 53d sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 244 West 16th st., first floor, back.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; good reference. Call at 133 West 28th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; City reference. Call at No. 160 West 33d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as laundress; six years' reference from last place. Call at No. 426 4th av., in the store.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A REspectable young girl as maid and seamstress; will assist with chamber-work; understands dress-making; willing and obliging; good reference. Address M., Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NORTH German girl as maid and seamstress; is a very neat sewer; operates on Grover & Baker machine, and is thoroughly competent to take care of linen; good City references. Call at No. 102 3d av., near 13th st., first floor.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY MAID AND seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine; best City reference. Apply at No. 206 East 26th st.

NURSE, OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a German Protestant young woman; speaks German, French, and English; good seamstress; cut, fit, and operate; dress-maker; nurse for young or growing children; wages moderate; country or City; best testimonials. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, EXCEPTIONally neat and tidy in her person and work; as nurse and seamstress; can make a dress throughout, underclothes, &c.; runs a machine; is fond and kind to children, and would like a situation in a good family that will retain a reliable and strictly honest young servant; City or country. Call at 366 6th av., near 23d st.

NURSE.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF FINDING A good place for a faithful, honest, and trustworthy woman as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has no objection to travel; can give the most satisfactory references. Call at No. 20 West 38th st., basement door.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS infant's nurse in a first-class private family; has three years' City reference from her last place, and is capable of taking entire charge of a baby from its birth. Call at private stable, No. 105 East 41st st., one door from Park av.

NURSE.—BY A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS INFANT'S nurse, young, neat, healthy; would take a child from birth; good seamstress; has the very best City references; three years and a half in last employer's service. Can be seen at the French office, No. 1,233 Broadway, for two days.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS A superior infant's nurse; understands the care of an infant from birth; can bring it up on the bottle; has two and three years' City reference from her last places. Apply at Pelton's, 645 6th av., near 38th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE GERman girl, with the very best of reference, as nurse and seamstress; is well qualified to instruct in the rudiments of the German language. Call at Morison's reliable office, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, WHO is an experienced nurse and seamstress; has served her former employer nine years, and has excellent reference. Call at Morison's reliable office, corner of 11th st. and 6th av. Notice this address particularly.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN, NEWLY ARrived, as nurse; speaks pure French; is very trusty, and is experienced in the care of children; best recommendations. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., up stairs.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTestant person as nurse and seamstress; is very kind to children; best City references. Address A. C., Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT AND RELIABLE INfant's nurse (Protestant;) understands her business perfectly; long experience; no objection to the country; excellent City reference. Call at No. 602 3d av., fancy store.

NURSE OR TO ASSIST IN GENERAL house-work.—By a young girl, American; can work a sewing machine; good City references. Address West-side Relief Association, No. 403 West 29th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SWEDISH Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; competent to take charge of a baby or children; good reference. Call for two days at No. 317 East 24th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS INfant's nurse; can take charge of an infant from its birth; good references. Call at No. 259 West 44th st., second flat, between 10 and 12.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS A CHILD'S nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; five years' reference from one place. Call this day from 9 to 2 at No. 432 Madison av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPEtent person; works on sewing-machines; good reference. Call or address for two days No. 579 7th av., corner 41st st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—IS A GOOD operator; understands all kinds of family sewing; good reference. Address N. M., Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE, &c.—BY A FRENCH NURSE TO TAKE care of children; will do sewing; good reference. Address French Nurse, Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—AS COMPETENT NURSE; CAN TAKE full charge of a baby or grown children; ten years' reference; City or country. Call for two days at No. 557 East 47th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMan as nurse and seamstress; or wait on a lady and sew; reference given. Call at No. 24 East 19th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN woman to mind children or to do light house-work. Call at No. 141 9th av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN (ENGlish Protestant) as wet nurse; good references. Call at No. 434 West 18th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT NURSE; CAN TAKE entire charge of an infant; good City reference. Call at No. 411 West 44th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE and plain sewer, or to assist with chamber-work. Call at present employer's, No. 29 West 50th st.

NURSE.—BY A SMART, TIDY, YOUNG AMERICAN girl as child's nurse; would do plain sewing; has reference. Call at No. 137 East 29th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable girl as nurse and seamstress; willing to travel or wait on a lady; can bring machine if required; good City reference. Address A. K., Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A FAITHFUL, RELIABLE GIRL, who can raise an infant from its birth, has very excellent testimonials from former employers, who can be seen. Call or address Mary, No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE; CAN BRING up an infant from its birth; best City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 150 West 28th st., first floor.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant girl as nurse and assist with chamber-work; has good reference. Call for two days at No. 211 East 26th st., near 3d av., room No. 7.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE and plain sewing or assist with chamber-work. Call at No. 29 West 50th st., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS OR LADYS' MAID.—BY TWO young German girls, one not long in this country, as seamstress or lady's maid, in a fine American family; willing to assist with chamber-work or growing children; can operate on any sewing-machines. Call on M. Scholer, No. 240 East 46th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY THE WEEK OR MONTH, BY a respectable American woman; is a good dress-maker; can cut, fit, and operates different machines; City or country. Address U. M., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—BY A respectable French girl as seamstress and lady's maid; willing to take care of children; no objection to the country. Call at No. 562 8th av., between 37th and 38th sts.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMan to assist a lady in all household duties; is a beautiful seamstress, perfect in cutting, and a good dress-maker. Address B. C. L., Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN; SPEAKS French and English; is a good seamstress; understands dress-making; will attend to a lady and do light chamber-work; no objections to the country. Call at No. 203 East 27th st., care of F. D. Valentine.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT PERSON WOULD like to get a situation as seamstress by the day or month; can do all kinds of trimming in the latest style; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 225 7th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A THOROUGH SEAMSTRESS in a private family; neat in her person as in her work; she is willing and obliging, and highly recommended from her former employers. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, for two days.

SEAMSTRESS.—UNDERSTANDS DRESS-MAKING thoroughly and all kinds of family sewing; is an expert operator; would be willing to go by the day or week. Call at No. 215 East 36th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS in a private family; can operate on different sewing-machines; is a good dress-maker; four years' reference. Call for two days at No. 786 3d av.

SEAMSTRESS.—CHILDREN'S CLOTHES WELL fitted and tastefully trimmed; would go out by the day as seamstress or take work at home; references can be given. Call at No. 309 East 29th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS seamstress; can cut and fit; is a very good sewer; would do a little chamber-work if required, or assist with children. Call at No. 133 West 28th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—WILL GO OUT BY THE DAY or week. Call at or address No. 41 3d av.; ring third bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY THE DAY OR WEEK; UNderstands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing; four years' recommendations from where she has worked. Call at No. 201 Lexington av., third floor.

TAILORESS.—BY A TAILORESS WORK IN FAMIlies to cut and make boys' clothes. Address Tailoress, Box No. 259 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

UP-STAIRS WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do up-stairs work and take care of growing children; five years' reference from last place. Call at No. 13 East 52d st. for two days.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL OF GOOD APpearance as first-class Protestant waitress; she thoroughly understands her business, as shown by references from former employers. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, for two days.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WAITRESS; would assist with chamber-work; is neat and obliging; good City reference. Call at or address No. 145 West 32d st., in the store.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; understands her duties perfectly; neat and obliging; good City reference. Call or address No. 131 West 32d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as waitress; over three years' reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 75 West 54th st., first bell.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS IN a private family, or as parlor-maid; best City reference. Call at No. 437 East 17th st.

WASHING.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO take washing to her own home—ladies' and gentlemen's—at seventy-five cents per dozen; good City reference. Apply at No. 777 7th av., near 52d st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOMAN solicits washing to do at her house, or would go out by the day. Call at No. 145 West 31st st., second floor, back room.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS SOlicits ladies' and families washing at her own residence; polishing and fluting; 75 cents per dozen. Apply to Mrs. Faga, No. 478 7th av.

WASHING.—BY A COLORED LAUNDRESS, BY the dozen or month, on reasonable terms; no extra charge for fluting; reference given. Address H. D., No. 147 West 52d st.

WASHING.—A LAUNDRESS WILL TAKE HOME all kinds of fine washing and babies' dresses and fluting; also, gentlemen's shirts; all done up in first-class style; best City reference. Call at No. 250 West 30th st., between 7th and 8th avs., Room No. 14.

WASHING, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman solicits washing and ironing, or will go out by the day; no objection to house-cleaning; City reference. Call at No. 219 West 32d st., Mrs. Morris.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS SOlicits families' and gentlemen's washing at her own residence; fluting done at seventy-five cents per dozen; good reference. Address No. 327 West 32d st.

WASHING, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN would go by the day; is a good laundress; would take washing at her residence; City and country reference. Call on Mrs. McKee, No. 615 1st av.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman to go out by the day; is a good washer; references. Apply at No. 590 3d av., second floor, front room.

WASHING.—A COLORED LAUNDRESS SOLICITS gents' and families' washing at her own residence; good reference. Call at No. 122 West 26th st., fourth floor.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS TO DO washing and ironing at home; City reference. Call at No. 342 East 21st st., top floor.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A HIGHLY ACCOMPLISHED MAN; understands the ordering and getting up fancy dinners; has several years' references from last employer as to capabilities. Address Steward, No. 366 3d av., in the paper store.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE man in a private family; can give several years of the best City reference for honesty, sobriety, and capability. Call at No. 203 East 22d st.

BUTLER.—BY A HIGHLY ACCOMPLISHED MAN, who refers to his former employer, where he has lived for several years, as to his capabilities. Address or call on Steward, No. 366 3d av., in the paper store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man, single; thoroughly understands his business; six years' first-class City reference; strictly temperate; has had fourteen years' experience in England and Ireland; understands the training of young horses to saddle or harness. Call or address P. H., care J. B. Brewster & Co., No. 145 East 25th st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who has been in his employ for the past fifteen years; he is a thoroughly competent and skillful driver, and understands every branch of his business; he is sober, honest, and industrious. Call on or address D. R. Mangam, President National Trust Company, Nos. 261 and 263 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN; MARried; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands his busines; four years' first-class City reference from his late employer; trustworthy man; will be found willing and obliging. Address Coachman, Box No. 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT young man; single; lifetime experience in the care and management of horses; excellent recommendations from European and American families; two years' best City reference from last place. Call or address Thomas, harness store, 42d st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can highly recommend as to honesty and capability; has cared some of as fast horses as in City; is a sober single man. Call or address Andrew Foy, at Mr. Fettretch's office, No. 1,290 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN EXPERT driver; is strictly honest and sober; single; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; will always be found civil, willing, and obliging; good City references. Address R. L., Box No. 236 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER—COOK.—By a man and wife; man as coachman and gardener, and wife as cook or laundress; City or country; perfectly willing and obliging; Protestants; without children; good references. Can be seen for this week at No. 441 Warren st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single man who thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses, fine carriages, &c.; strictly sober, and willing to assist in garden if required; best of City and country reference. Address B., Box No. 242 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MAN of thirty years of age; most highly recommended from his last employer, whom he faithfully served for nine years; would go to any part of the country; his reliability makes him a most desirable man. Apply at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, for two days.

COACHMAN, &c.—COOK.—BY A RESPECTAble married man, no children, as coachman and vegetable gardener; is a good driver; wife a good cook if required to work; in City or country; best City reference. Call or address, for two days, B. M., No. 876 Broadway, seed store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable, trustworthy, single man, strictly sober; experienced driver in City or country; willing, obliging man; first-class City reference from last employer. Address S., Box No. 237 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—IS A THOROUGH horseman and first-class clipper, and excellent city driver; honest, sober, willing, and obliging; the best City reference. Call on or address W. N. at Brewster's, 21st st and 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, who has the best of references, as coachman in a private family in the City or country; is a faithful and competent man in every respect. Call at Morison's reliable office, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE man, City or country; four years' City reference; last employer can be seen. Address for two days, W. H., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN OF LONG EXperience, as coachman and groom; has the best City references; understands the care and management of horses in all branches. Call or address at No. 103 West 53d st., Faurigen & Son's Livery Stables.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant married man, no family; is a good groom and is a careful City driver, or would go to the country; will be found willing and obliging; City reference given. Address G. W., No. 4 West 45th st., stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A HIGHLY respectable man as first-class coachman; is strictly sober and thoroughly efficient in every branch; best of reference (seven years) from last employer. Address for two days, J. M., Box No. 235 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPETENT man as coachman and groom; strictly temperate; no objection to City or country; has ten years' best City reference. Call or address M. S., No. 100 West 31st st., harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, ENGLISH, married, without family; understands the business thoroughly as references will show from first-class gentlemen. Address H. P., private stable, No. 143 West 27th st.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN as first-class coachman; City or country; three years' best reference; can do plain gardening if required. Address J. N., Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT; HAS LONG experience in this City. Call or address J. H., at the private stable No. 40 West 10th st., for two days.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable young Protestant man; single. Call or address at last employer's, J. E., No. 30 Lafayette place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A steady single man; can milk and make himself useful on a gentleman's place; has good reference. Address M. C. M., Box No. 231 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN and taking care of a gentleman's place; no objections to milking a cow; country preferred; the best of references. Address C. D., Box No. 213 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MARRIED MAN who thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses; has first-class references. Call or address for two days, 65 West 44th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SINGLE MAN (Danish) as coachman; is a skillful driver; City or country; takes good care of the horses, harness, washing of nice carriages; is also a good flower and vegetable gardener; thoroughly understands his business; is a Protestant; sober, honest, and faithful, as some of my references will testify; seventeen years in this country. Address C. Shultz, No. 532 Pearl st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; also, garden if required; willing and obliging; best City and country reference. Address K. Y., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SWISS MAN, single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; unexceptionable references. Address T. H., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHman; married; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; wife is first-class cook; no family; good references. Address W. B., No. 64 Charlton st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE, PROTESTant married man; thoroughly understands care of horses and carriage; four years' best City reference from last employer. Call or address W. C. for two days, No. 50 4th av., R. Campbell, harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, (SWISS,) AS coachman; he understands the care of horses and carriages; also, plain gardening; is willing and obliging. Call or address N. B., No. 309 Broome st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH coachman; thoroughly understands his business; best City references; married; one child; City or country. Address J. W., No. 20 West 13th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable man as first-class groom; has first-class City and old country recommendations; five years in last place. Address No. 221 West 41st st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable man as coachman and groom; ten years' City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 146 West 18th st.

FARM-WORK AND USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-work and Dairy.—By a man and wife, aged twenty-seven years; no children; man can do farm-work, plain gardening, care and drive horses, &c.; wife is a good cook, and will do all parts of house-work; is a good butter maker; good recommendations. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

FARMER.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN MARried man, who has the very best of recommendations, and who understands every branch of farming thoroughly, for moderate wages. Call at Morison's reliable office, corner 11th st. and 6th av. Notice this address.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT OF TWENty-one years' practical experience in green-houses and graperies and peaches, and general forcing of fruits and vegetables; is competent to fill any first-class place. Address J. B. G., at Bridgeman's, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—MARRIED, ONE CHILD; UNDERstands his business in all its branches thoroughly; can come well recommended; will be found willing, and a good worker. Address N. W., No. 76 Nassau st., seed store.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; SMALL family; thoroughly understands the care of green-houses, graperies, fruit, vegetables, and improving a gentleman's place; has the best of reference as to ability. Address D. G., seed store, No. 15 John st.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED GERMAN, without family; is fully competent to undertake the business in all its branches; has the very best of references from City or country; is a first-class man. Address H. U., Box No. 233 Times Office.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A MARRIED Protestant man; small family; highest City reference; understands the care of green-house and grapery, and general management of a gentleman's place. Address J. B., Box No. 201 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; IS A GOOD vegetable grower; understands fruit, and has some experience in flowers; can milk; willing to be useful; good City reference. Address T. C., Box No. 235 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL FLORIST; understands hot-house plants, orchids, &c.; hot and cold graperies, &c.; five years' reference from last employer. Address J. H. W. Ellet, 12 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER.—BY A STEADY MAN AS GARdener; has a thorough knowledge of landscape and all kinds of gardening; ten years' reference from last employer. Address G. T., Box No. 211 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN, MARRIED; NO children; understands the care of green-houses and graperies; also all sorts of rustic work. Address G. P., Box No. 235 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT gardener under some good gardener; can be highly recommended by his last employer. Call or address J. D., No. 870 3d av.; ring third bell.

GARDENER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MAN, (French;) is a good florist, and understands graperies; can furnish good references. Address M. O., Box No. 231 Times Office.

GARDENER AND USEFUL MAN.—UNDERstands thoroughly taking care of stock and farm-work; good reference. Call or address William Johnson, No. 106 Greene st., second floor.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—UNDERstands the business in all its branches; will be found willing and obliging; good reference. Address P. F., Box No. 210 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER, who is well acquainted with the business in all its branches; can give the best of reference. Address W. W., at J. Brust's, No. 681 Broadway, for three days.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN MAN, (MARRIED, no family,) on a gentleman's place as gardener; he understands the care of green-house, grapery and hotbeds, and the propagation and cultivation of fruits, flowers, and vegetables; is not afraid to work. Address, by letter, to John Plathe, Nyack Post Office, Rockland County, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN (MARried) as gardener; understands the care of green-house and grapery and the general work of a gentleman's place; four years' reference from present employer; is privileged to leave at any time in present month; no family. Address G. M., Cold Spring, N. Y., Post Office.

GARDENER.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR A VERY capable man, who has had charge of his large country place, and understands hot and cold graperies, fruit, flowers, vegetables, the management of grounds, and general farm work; can recommend him highly. Address R. D., No. 803 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE, COMPETENT MAN, who understands the management of green-houses, graperies, fruit trees, flowers, and vegetables; best of City and county references. Address A. B. C., Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A SWEDE, MARRIED; FIRST class in all respects; can lay out a garden; understands hot and green houses, orangeries, &c.; is sober, hard-working; several years' reference; can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL SCOTCH GARdener; thoroughly understands his profession; married; no incumbrance. Call on or address D. M. C., Young & Elliot's seed-store, No. 12 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN GARDENER WITH small family, who has twenty years' experience in all branches of horticulture; best references can be given. Address J. K., New-Rochelle, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG SWISS; UNDERstands the care of green-houses, graperies, and vegetables; good references. Call or address T. B., No. 309 Broome st.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN AS assistant gardener; two years' reference from last place. Address B. G., at seed store, No. 67 Nassau st.

GARDENER.—SCOTCHMAN, UNMARRIED; EXtensive experience with flowers, fruits, and vegetables, and the general management of a garden; excellent references. Call on or address, J. S., at D. Foulis', florist and landscape gardener, No. 1,466 Broadway.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-CLASS groom or footman; will be found smart, active, and industrious, and not afraid of work; obliging and strictly temperate; no objection to the country. Call on or address F. E., 144 West 50th st., private stable.

HOSTLER. — BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED Scotch boy who understands the care of horses thoroughly; City or country; is willing to make himself generally useful. Call at Morison's Reliable Office, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

HOSTLER.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN HAVing experience in taking care of horses; would like to take charge of a number of them; best of reference given. Address H. C. Martine, No. 8 Union square.

PORTER.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS PORTER IN hotel or boarding-house; understands all house-work, gas, and water pipes, carpet-laying, and paper-hanging; wages moderate. Address Porter, Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PORTER.—BY A COLORED MAN AS PORTER IN store or light driving; good reference. Call or address Bertholf, No. 129 West 26th st.

USEFUL MAN, &c.—BY A STEADY, INDUStrious man, (single,) as coachman and to make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; thoroughly understands the care of horses, driving, &c.; plain gardening, milking, &c.; very willing and not afraid of work; best of reference. Address M., Box No. 224 Times Office.

WAITER—COOK, LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A respectable Swedish family, without any children; the man as a first-class waiter; understands dressing of all kinds and is a good silver cleaner; the wife is an excellent laundress and a very good cook; they are clean and neat, honest, and sober people; not particular as to wages if they can receive steady employment; highest City reference. Apply at No. 613 3d av., top floor.

WAITER—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A steady, respectable man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; satisfactory references will be given for sobriety and honesty from the most respectable families in the City, and highly recommended by his present employer. Address J. C., No. 308 East 39th st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MIDDLE-AGED man as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; takes the best care of silver; also makes the best of salads; can be well recommended from his last place. Address H. D., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCHMAN, who well understands his duty, and can come well recommended from former employer. Call at Jacquin's Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 38th sts.

WAITER.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN IN A PRIvate family; best City reference from last place. Address P. D., Box No. 250 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER MAN in a private family; is unmarried, and can come well recommended as to being thoroughly capable, honest, and sober; has no objections to any part of the country. Address Malcolm, Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER. — BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN AS waiter; best of City reference. Call or address G. W. Q., No. 745 10th av., room 6.

WAITER, &c.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN in a private family as waiter and man of all work; good references. Address Luther, No. 745 5th av.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, AS WAITER IN private family; best City references; understands his business. Address A. G., No. 152 East 42d st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS WAITER; best of City reference. Call or address M. M. C., No. 745 10th av., room No. 6.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—MEN WHO WRITE VERY PLAINLY to assist in the preparation of Wilson's Business Directory. Address, in writing of the applicant, stating references, R. B. HALLOCK, No. 11 University place. Applications in person not attended to.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN OF EXperience as nurse for two children and to assist with light chamber-work or sewing; must have good references from former employers; German preferred. Address Post Office Box No. 950.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, NEAR THE City, two reliable Protestant women; one cook, washer, and ironer; the other chamber-work and waiting; Germans preferred. Apply at No. 184 Grand st., 11 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS; ONE TO cook, wash, and iron; the other to do chamber-work and waiting; City reference. Call between 9 and 2 at No. 115 West 21st st.

WANTED—A CAPABLE PROTESTANT GIRL AS seamstress and nurse for one child in a small private family; City reference required. Apply at No. 109 West 13th st.

WANTED—A FRENCH NURSE, ONE WHO CAN speak English, to care for two children, and who will be obliging and useful; references required. Inquire at No. 22 East 49th st.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS; ONE WHO CAN bring good City references and understands her business thoroughly. Apply at No. 16 East 43d st. Monday and Tuesday mornings between 9 and 11.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH waiter in a private family. Call at present employer's, No. 84 5th av.

WANTED.—A GERMAN OR AMERICAN GIRL FOR a small family for general house-work. Call at No. 113 East 19th st.

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER; also chamber-maid and waitress. Apply for two days at No. 123 East 30th st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT COLORED boy to wait and make himself useful in a private family. Call at No. 36 East 31st st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New-York, City and County of New-York place of trial.—MOSES SCHLOSS and PHILIP SCHLOSS, plaintiffs, against FERDINAND F. MARX, surviving partner of the firm of Nordheimer & Marx, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—Complaint not served.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the above-named court, at his office, in the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 206 Broadway, (Rooms Nos. 61 to 65,) in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven thousand and two hundred dollars, with interest at and after the rate of two per cent. per month, from the 16th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, on four thousand dollars thereof, and on the remaining thirty-two hundred dollars from December 1, 1860, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated January 10, 1876.
LAUTERBACH & SPINGARN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 206 Broadway, New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City of New-York, on the 7th day of February, 1876.
LAUTERBACH & SPINGARN,
f8-law6wTu* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—AARON CLAFLIN and HENRY A. CLAFLIN, plaintiffs, against JAMES F. SHERWOOD and JOSEPH SHERWOOD, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract, com. not ser.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers, at their office, No. 319 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service: and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven hundred and forty-seven 05-100 dollars, with interest from the 5th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated January 17th, 1876. ARMSTRONG & BRIGGS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 319 Broadway, New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City of New York, on the 14th day of February, 1876.
ARMSTRONG & BRIGGS, Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
feb15-law6wTu* 319 Broadway, New-York City.

MARINE COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—JANE C. CLARENDON and WILLIAM STRANG, plaintiffs, against JOHN B. HARVEY, defendant.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 229 Broadway, New-York City, within six days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and eighty-two 29-100 dollars, with interest on $137 25 from December 18, 1875, and on $142 20 from the 1st day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Feb. 2, 1876.
LOUIS COHEN,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was this day duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the Marine Court of the City of New-York.—Dated March 2, 1876.
LOUIS COHEN, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
mh7-law6wTu* No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Charles Coudert, Jr., and Louis Leonce Coudert, plaintiffs, against GRIFFITH ROWE and CORNELIA J. ROWE, his wife, Charles L. Cornish, Sarah E. Raynor, William R. Stewart, John H. Morris, and Jonathan Edgar, executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of William H. Raynor, deceased, William Turrell, and Hulda Turrell, his wife, First National Bank of New-York, and the Union National Bank of the City of New-York, defendants.—Summons for relief—(Com. not served)—To the defendants above named and each of you: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 6th day of December, 1875, at the County Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, number 49 Wall street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, December 10th, 1875.
COUDERT BROTHERS,
f1-law6wTu Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.
SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the School Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 20th day of March, 1876, and until 4 o'clock P. M., on said day, for Erecting new Wings, and for Alterations and Additions to Grammar-school House, No. 7, on Chrystie st., near Hester st.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.
FRANCIS H. WEISMANN, M. D.,
PETER DENNERLEIN,
ALONZO TRUESDELL,
HENRY R. ROOME,
JOHN WILLIAMSON,
Board of Trustees, Tenth Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1876.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1876.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting under the name of SPEAR & HOWARD has been this day dissolved by mutual agreement. The affairs of the old firm will be liquidated by Messrs. A. W. SPEAR and S. P. HOWARD, and the business of gold and silver refining, assaying, and sweep smelting will be continued under the name of HOWARD, MOHLE & DeVINNIS, Office No. 1 John st.
Smelting and refining works, Nos. 502 and 504 West st. and No. 138 Jane st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SAMUEL N. ZEMANSKY has retired from the firm of SOL. ZEMANSKY & CO., and that MORRIS FINN has succeeded him therein, and that the business will be continued as heretofore by the undersigned under the same firm name.—New-York, March 6, 1876.
SOL. ZEMANSKY, MORRIS FINN.

SAFES.

SAFES.—THREE FOR SALE LOW AT NO. 80 NASSAU st., second floor. Can be seen between the hours of 12 and 1 noon. WM. PORTER, JR., Administrator of estate of N. Leopold.

MARBLE MANTELS.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS.—250 ENTIRELY new designs marble, slate, and wood mantels; manufacturers iron cresting, stable fixtures, fence, grates, weather vanes, &c., wholesale and retail. Send for catalogues, No. 73 Hudson st., opposite Worth st.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—New designs, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices; marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., N. Y.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
GERMANIC..........SATURDAY, March 11, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, March 18, at 11 A. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, March 25, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, April 1, at 11 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
CHINA......WED., March 8 | ABYSSINIA..Wed., M'ch 22
PARTHIA..WED., March 15 | JAVA.......WED., M'ch 29
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CHINA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 2:30 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, March 8, 1876.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH for the landing of Passengers.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE, Danre..........Saturday, March 18
LABRADOR, Sanglier..........Saturday, April 1
AMERIQUE, Pouzois..........Saturday, April 15
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.
FOR KINGSTON AND HAYTI:
ATLAS..........March 11.
CLARIBEL..........March 30.
FOR HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)
ETNA..........March 15.
ANDES..........March 28.
Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

INMAN LINE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..Saturday, March 11, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..Saturday, March 18, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.......Saturday, March 25, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.......Saturday, April 1, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, April 8, at 3 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN..........$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE..........$28, Currency
Drafts issued at low rates.
For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL
(Via Queenstown.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
WISCONSIN..........March 21, at 2:30 P. M.
WYOMING..........April 4, at 2 P. M.
IDAHO..........April 11, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA..........April 18, at 1 P. M.
RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.
Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, Pacific Mail Dock.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Thursday, March 9
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Thursday, March 23
STATE OF INDIANA..........Thursday, April 6
and every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.
From Piers No. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK..........THURSDAY, March 16, at 9:30 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Helvetia, March 11, 3 P. M. | Egypt, April 1, 9:30 A. M.
Italy, March 18, 11 A. M. | The Queen, April 8, 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage passage, $26, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from England, Ireland, and Scotland at the lowest rates. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
BOLIVIA.......SATURDAY, March 11, at 6:30 A. M.
ELYSIA.......SATURDAY, March 18, at 11 A. M.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.
Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
GULF STREAM..........WEDNESDAY..........MARCH 8
CITY OF ATLANTA..........SATURDAY..........MARCH 11
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
AMERICA..Sat., March 11 | MOSEL......Sat. March 25
WESER....Sat., March 18 | DONAU......Sat., April 1
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin..........$100 gold
Second cabin..........60 gold
Steerage..........30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

FLORIDA LINE.
FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.
ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.
Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.
Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.
For rates of freight or passage apply to
J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
MAGNOLIA, Capt. DAGGETT, TUESDAY, March 7, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, March 9, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, March 11, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, March 14, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.
Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
S. S. ACAPULCO..........THURSDAY, March 16
Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
S. S. CITY OF NEW-YORK..........March 1.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.
On the 10th and 25th of every month.
For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN LINE.
Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL,
Calling at QUEENSTOWN,
Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.
The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:
*LORD CLIVE.......Mar. 2 | *CITY of BRISTOL March 30
INDIANA.........March 16 | OHIO..........April 6
ILLINOIS........March 23 | PENNSYLVANIA...April 13
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin, $75 to $100, according to location.
Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
GEO. W. COLTON, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

STAR BALL LINE.
United States and Brazil Mail Steam-ships,
Sailing regularly every month from
WATSON'S WHARF, BROOKLYN, N. Y.,
For Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro,
Calling at ST. JOHN'S, PORTO RICO,
JOHN BRAMALL, 2,500 tons.....Wednesday, March 8
J. B. WALKER, 2,700 tons.....Saturday, April 8
Passenger accommodations first-class.
For freight and passage at reduced rates apply to
J. S. TUCKER & CO., Agents, No. 54 Pine st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, March 9
CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, March 21
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, March 23
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO
CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, March 21
CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, April 11
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans March 5 and March 26 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
COLUMBUS..........TUESDAY, March 7
CRESCENT CITY..........THURSDAY, March 16
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad: at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad: at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division: also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West: also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.
6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
1 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:45 P. M.—Express for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.
5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M. 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M.; connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M.; 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.
6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Winter Arrangement of through trains, December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express, Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. Dec. 5, 1875.
Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at
7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.
1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.
4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHAS. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday.) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8.05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM
is made from PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM, and the public is fast discovering the fact, as they compare it with others' make, not made from pure cream.
Our sales exceed those of any other establishment of the kind in the world, and almost equal those of all the New-York dealers combined. We are thus enabled to supply a better article at a lower figure than any other establishment.
CHARLOTTE RUSSE, rich and delicious.
72 Cents per Dozen, or 50 Cents per Quart.
DEPOTS, NO. 305 4TH AV. and NO. 1,264 BROADWAY.

J. FUSSELL & SONS' ICE CREAM,
No. 12 BIBLE HOUSE, opposite Cooper Institute.
Special attention to out of town orders.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS,
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton
RAILROAD COMPANY.

First Consolidated 30 Years
SINKING FUND MORTGAGE BONDS.

Interest Seven per Cent., payable 1st April and 1st October. United States Trust Company, Trustees.

Total amount Secured under the Mortgage is $3,000,000.

Of the old indebtedness, $500,000 Eight per Cent. Bonds mature June 1, 1877, and we are now prepared to pay them off at par and accrued interest, or to pay 101 and accrued interest in exchange for the new bonds.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
NO. 27 PINE ST.

IN CIRCUIT COURT UNITED STATES, NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS.—THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK vs. THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—In Chancery.—Whereas, Henry W. Bishop, Esq., Master in Chancery, has paid into court the proceeds of the sale of the said railroad under and in pursuance of a decretal order of said Circuit Court in said entitled cause of the date of July 13, 1875, now, therefore, as ordered in said decree, notice is hereby given to the legal holders of the outstanding bonds, coupons and certificate of indebtedness of said company to present them at the Clerk's office of said court, in the City of Chicago, and Northern District of Illinois, accompanied by a detailed statement of each bond, coupon, and certificate of indebtedness to receive the distributive share or dividend to which said several and respective bonds, coupons, and certificate of indebtedness may be entitled in said proceeds under the said decree, and of a further supplemental decretal order in said case of the date January 28, 1876.—Chicago, Feb. 24, 1876. WM. H. BRADLEY,
f29-1aw4wTu. Clerk of said Court.

AGENCY OF THE LONDON, ASIATIC AND AMERICAN COMPANY, LIMITED, No. 30 PINE ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1876.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC AND AMERICAN COMPANY, limited, of London, having gone into liquidation, all their outstanding business in America will be wound up by the undersigned, who hold the necessary powers from the liquidators.
JAMES PURDON, AUGUSTUS WIGGIN.
Referring to the above notice, we beg to say that we shall continue a general agency and commission business in this City, under the firm name of PURDON & WIGGIN. JAMES PURDON, AUGUSTUS WIGGIN.

NOTICE.
The first mortgage bondholders of the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad Company are requested to sign the bondholders' agreement without delay. Duplicates will be found and can be signed at the office of the Union Trust Company, New-York; at the office of M. Baird, No. 1,416 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, and at the office of J. F. Bullett, Louisville, Ky.
THOMAS H. DUDLEY,
THOMAS T. WIERMAN,
THOMAS RUTTER,
Committee of Bondholders.

GILMAN, CLINTON AND SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD,
OFFICE OF TRUSTEES,
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 25, 1876.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON WEDNESDAY, March 15, 1876, a drawing will be held at this office to designate by lot the numbers of sixteen of the first mortgage bonds of the Gilman, Clinton and Springfield Railroad Company, entitled to redemption in accordance with the provisions of a traffic contract indorsed upon said bond.
C. S. SEYTON, Agent of the Trustees.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD,
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

STOCK SPECULATION
Conducted in every legitimate form. Contracts made during the past thirty days, costing $50 and upward, have realized from five to twenty times the amount invested. Stocks purchased and carried as long as desired on a deposit of three to five per cent. Address, for explanatory circular and weekly reporter,
ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall st.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23, 1876.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company will be held on TUESDAY, March 14, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Musical Fund Hall, Locust st., above 8th st., Philadelphia.
JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

OFFICES.—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES to rent; suitable for stock brokers or other business; rent low; in buildings Nos. 46 and 48 Broad street. Inquire of ROBERT T. MEEKS, 46 Broad st.

MORSE, KIMBALL & COMPANY.
BANKERS, NO. 18 NEW ST., NEW-YORK.
Members New-York Stock and Gold Exchanges.
Transact general BANKING and BROKERAGE business.

MONEY TO LOAN.—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on improved City property. Trust funds to loan. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

WANTED.
City of Memphis Bonds and Coupons.
S. H. TOBEY & CO.,
No. 4 Broad st., Room No. 13.

INSURANCE SCRIP.
Atlantic, Commercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific, Union, bought and sold by WILLIAM C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

$3,000.—TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage on improved City real estate. CHARLES E. WHITE, No. 4 Park place.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND ERIE JUNCTION stock and bond holders will please call upon WM. A. GUEST & CO., No. 17 Nassau st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE. HOLLISTER & MARIE, No. 4 Pine st.

ELECTIONS.

ELECTION NOTICE.
At the annual meeting of the United States Life Insurance Company in the City of New-York, for the election of Directors, held at the company's office this day, the following were unanimously elected Directors, viz.:
SECOND CLASS.
THOMAS GARDINER, No. 13 East 62d st., New-York.
JAMES BUELL, President Importers' and Traders' National Bank.
PHILIP VAN VOLKENBURGH, of P. Van Volkenburgh & Co., dry goods.
EDWARD H. AMMIDOWN, of Ammidown, Lane & Co., dry goods.
JULIUS CATLIN, Jr., of Catlin, Brundrett & Co., dry goods.
EDWARD H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier Importers' and Traders' National Bank.
JOHN A. LIVINGSTON, of Burger, Hurlbut & Livingston, sugar refiners, &c.
HENRY C. HULBERT, of H. C. Hulbert & Co., paper, &c.
JAMES R. PLUM, of James R. Plum & Gale, hides, leathers, &c.
GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, Cashier Chemical National Bank.
THIRD CLASS.
CLINTON GILBERT, Treasurer Greenwich Savings Bank.
HENRY W. FORD, Cashier National Bank of Republic.
Dated New-York City, March 6, 1876.
C. P. FRALEIGH, Secretary.

ELECTION NOTICE.
STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.
The annual election for twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors of the next annual election will be held at the office of the company, No. 96 Bowery, on THURSDAY, March 9, 1876. Poll opened at 12 M. and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 6, 1876.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, No. 168 Broadway, March 14, 1876. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. T. Y. BROWNE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND,
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1876.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Two and One-half per cent. on its capital stock, payable on and after March 15 next.
The transfer books will close March 7, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the morning of 16th March.
H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

COUPONS OF THE CITY OF WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., due March 1, will be paid on presentation at the office of ALLEN & STEAD, No. 48 Broad st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BETWEEN 42D ST. AND 60TH ST., A GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN, with CHAR[illegible]. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at No. [illegible] West 42d st.

INSTRUCTION.

THE NEW-YORK SCHOOL OF MODERN LANGUAGES, No. 45 West 29th st., between Broadway and 6th av.—German, French, Italian, Spanish, and English classes for ladies and gentlemen. The conversational system of Profs. Heness and Sauveur, of Boston. Hours of instruction, 10 to 12 M.; 2 to 6 P. M.; 7:30 to 10 P. M. Experimental classes gratis from 7:30 to 8 P. M.
H. COHN,
A. C. D'HENZEL, Principals.

LAUREL HILL HOME SCHOOL.—FOR BOYS of delicate health, in the family of a physician; number limited to four; situation most healthful and delightful in Western Massachusetts. School year commences April 3. For circulars please address Lock Box No. 244, Springfield, Mass.

EUROPEAN PARTY FOR LADIES.—PROF. and Mrs. LOOMIS' fifth party for the Rhine, Switzerland, and Italy leave June 24, returning Sept. 11. The pleasantest, cheapest, and best method of visiting Europe. L. C. LOOMIS, No. 14 Bond st., New-York.

THE MISSES JACOT'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, with Primary Department, comprising a thorough English and French course. No. 45 West 127th st.; easily accessible from Westchester County and Long Island. Winter term begins Feb. 2.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY.—Book-keeping, arithmetic, rudimental, higher English branches, taught confidentially. Writing lessons, $3 monthly; foreigners and backward persons in private rooms.

BUSINESS, WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, Arithmetic.—Mr. Dolbear, No. 1,193 Broadway, gives private lessons day or evening. Stiffness, cramping, and trembling cured in twenty lessons for $16.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GIRLS.—For particulars address MARY D. REED, Post Office Box No. 41, Meriden, Conn.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—Drawing, water-color and oil painting. New-York Society Library, No. 67 University place, between 12th and 13th sts.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

A LADY WOULD GIVE LESSONS IN MUSIC and drawing in exchange for a home, or would teach other branches in addition at a moderate salary; has published several of her own musical compositions; best references. Address Mrs. POHLMAN, No. 118 Central av., Newark, N. J.

FAMILIES, SCHOOLS, AND SEMINARIES promptly supplied with accomplished teachers. No charge for introducing. Pupils directed. Teachers state qualifications and references. Established 1857. Address AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 737 Broadway.

MRS. MITCHELL SUPPLIES SCHOOLS and families with teachers, tutors, and governesses, visiting or resident. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st. Hours, 12 till 4.

FINE ARTS.

THE KOHN COLLECTION
WILL BE SOLD THIS EVENING AND TO-MORROW
EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK,
IN ASSOCIATION HALL,
Corner 4th av. and 23d st.
R. SOMERVILLE,
Auctioneer.

ART.
NOW ON EXHIBITION
at the
SCHENCK ART GALLERY,
No. 60 Liberty st.,
A choice collection of American and Foreign
OIL PAINTINGS,
To be sold at AUCTION on THURSDAY and FRIDAY,
MARCH 9 AND 10,
At 12 o'clock each day.
EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF PEKIN, LINCOLN AND DECATUR RAILROAD.—Without Redemption.—Circuit Court of the United States of America, Southern District of Illinois—January Term, A. D. 1876.—ABRAM B. BAYLIS, Trustee, &c., vs. THE PEKIN, LINCOLN AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY, the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, Jacob D. Cox, Benjaman S. Prettyman, Samuel C. Beam, Columbus R. Cummings, Peter Weyrich, G. R. Cobleigh, Alfred W. Rodecker, Assignee in Bankruptcy of Reuben Bergstresser, Detrich C. Smith and Frederick Smith, Executors of Ties Smith, deceased.—Public notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of the decree rendered by said court in the above-entitled cause at the term aforesaid, and by virtue of the powers of sale contained in a certain deed of trust filed as an exhibit in said cause, the undersigned, Master in Chancery of the above-named Circuit Court and District aforesaid, will sell at public sale, without redemption, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, in satisfaction of the decree rendered in the above-entitled cause, at the north door of the United States Court Building, in the City of Springfield, Illinois, on Friday, the twenty-first day of April, 1876, between the hours of nine o'clock A. M. and six o'clock P. M. of said day, to wit: At the hour of two o'clock P. M. of said day the following described property, to wit: The Pekin, Lincoln and Decatur Railroad, extending from the City of Pekin, Tazewell County, Illinois, through or as near as practicable to the town of Green Valley, Delavan, Lincoln, and Mount Pulaski to the City of Decatur, including all the railways, rights of way, depot grounds, and other tracks, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, and other structures, depots, station-houses, engine-houses, car-houses, freight-houses, wood-houses, and other buildings, and all machine shops and other shops, and all other real or personal estate held, owned, or acquired by the said Pekin, Lincoln and Decatur Railroad Company and embraced in the said deed of trust; also, all franchises connected with or relating to the said railroad or to the construction, maintenance, operation, or use thereof, and all the property, franchises, rights, and things of whatsoever name or nature, together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise thereunto appertaining; and also all the estate, right, title, claim, interest, property, and possession whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said railroad company embraced in the said deed of trust, including the franchise and right to be a corporation. Upon the payment of the amount bid the undersigned will execute, acknowledge, and deliver to the purchaser a good and sufficient deed conveying said property absolutely and in fee simple. By the terms of the said decree persons having filed with the undersigned bonds of said Railroad Company are allowed to bid on said property, and in case they become the purchasers thereof for a sum equal to or more than the amount of said decree, they will have the right to have the amount found due them by the report of the Master in this case credited on their said bid; and in case such bid shall be less than the amount of said decree, then they shall be entitled to retain out of said bid a sum equivalent to their pro rata share of the bid on a final distribution thereof after the payment of all costs.—Dated at Springfield, Illinois, this 7th day of March, 1876. JOHN A. JONES, Master in Chancery,
U. S. Circuit Court, Southern District of Illinois.
HAY, GREENE & LITTLER, Solicitors for complainant.

HENRY D. MINER, AUCTIONEER,
LATE HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,
Office and Art Galleries No. 845 Broadway,
Will give his personal attention, as customary for the past twenty-five years, to sales of household furniture at the residences of parties declining housekeeping; works of art at his galleries, No. 845 Broadway, and stocks of merchandise at stores.

ART NOTICE.
The undersigned respectfully announces to the art public that the entire collection of high-class paintings, statuary, bronzes, and art library belonging to
MR. WILLIAM H. WEBB, OF THIS CITY,
will be offered at auction on or about March 25, at the Art Galleries, No. 845 Broadway, Mr. Webb having concluded to convert his private residence, together with the adjoining property, into a hotel. Due notice of the date of sale will be announced in the daily journals.
HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer,
Office and Art Galleries No. 845 Broadway.

SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the undersigned Assignee in bankruptcy of the estate of CHARLES L. SNOW and ENOCH RICHARDSON, comprising the late firm of SNOW & RICHARDSON, bankrupts, will sell at public auction at Apalachicola, Fla., on the premises, on the 18th day of March, 1876, at ten o'clock A. M., the two mills known as the Curtis Mills, or all the interest of said bankrupts in said mills, together with all the personal property, to wit: Tug Ella, three barges, tools, &c.; said mills and said personal property being located at Apalachicola. E. G. BROWN, Assignee,
f22-1aw3wTu* No. 111 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF STORE FIXTURES.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 8, 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 913 Broadway, by order of E. H. Wootton, assignee of Union Adams & Co., all the store fixtures contained in above store, consisting of iron safes, show-cases, counters, stools, mirrors, shelving, tables, desks, &c.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.
REDUCTION OF FARE
Between NEW-YORK and PROVIDENCE to $3.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $4.
STONINGTON LINE.
FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.
The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 5 P. M.
Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Co. and at 319 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE LINE (direct.)
Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M.
Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Twelve Million Dollars.
Surplus, over One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A FAMILY DESIROUS OF OBTAINING A pleasant and permanent home in a private house, can have, with board, a second floor of three connecting rooms, with exclusive use of front parlor (partly furnished.) The house is three story, brown stone, well and centrally located; best references given and required. Address, for two days, CAMERON, Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

A GENTEEL PRIVATE FAMILY OF ADULTS offer to a gentleman a room beautifully furnished, in a very neat and attractive house, centrally located and in unexceptionable neighborhood, without board or with breakfast. Address E. M., Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING FIRST-CLASS accommodation in a very desirable house on a corner on 5th avenue, is desirous of renting their rooms, consisting of parlor and three bedrooms, with private table. Address R., Box 3,707 City Post Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE TWO DESIRABLE rooms to let, with or without board; excellent location; 33d st., near Madison av. Address B., Box No. 296, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FIFTH AV., NO. 123.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, two large sunny rooms, elegantly furnished; all conveniences; table unexceptionable; terms moderate; single rooms also.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—GENTLEMEN OR married couple will find large handsomely-furnished rooms, third and fourth floors; running water; cheerful dining-room; parlor floor.

A SMALL NEW-ENGLAND FAMILY WISH to let two rooms on third floor, with board; house has modern improvements, and location unexceptionable in every particular. No. 239 East 18th st.

SUNNY, WELL-FURNISHED RECEPTION ROOM.—Pantry, hot and cold water, fire, and excellent board for two, $18; also other rooms. References. No. 39 West 16th st.

NO. 132 EAST 30TH ST.—A COMFORTABLE home with a private family living in their own house, with or without board; Sabbath-respecting parties preferred.

NO. 34 EAST 20TH ST., HAVING changed proprietors, is now ready for parties requiring first-class accommodations; apartments with private table; also, rooms for single gentlemen.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with or without board; transients taken. No. 19 West 24th st., opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel.

LARGE DOUBLE ROOM, WITH BOARD.—Gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. No. 123 West 45th st.

FIRST FLOOR TO RENT—WITH BOARD; private table if desired; also two single rooms; references exchanged. Nos. 106 and 108 East 23d st.

NO. 48 EAST 21ST ST.—LARGE EXTENSION room on first floor, and small room on fourth, with board.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST ST.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms, with private table, for a family or party of gentlemen.

EXTENSION ROOM, WITH BOARD, HOT AND cold water; also a large south room on fourth floor, suitable for gentleman, at No. 128 East 23d st.

ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR—BUT FEW BOARDERS. No. 116 West 45th st.

NO. 46 WEST 32D ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, fourth floor front, to let, with board.

NO. 29 WEST 28TH ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, with a superior table, for families and gentlemen.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, NO. 119 EAST 23D ST., elegant rooms; also fine basement for office.

NO. 21 EAST 22D ST.—ROOMS TO LET, WITH board; no moving; terms moderate; reference.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY, BRINGING best of references, in a quiet Christian family where lessons in French and English would be considered as an equivalent. Address M. C. A., Station D, New-York.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

NO. 113 EAST 19TH ST.—BEAUTIFULLY-FURNISHED rooms, sunny and cheerful, to rent at half price, in a very small family.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, to let, without board, near Broadway and 5th av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—BOARD for the Summer; house open 1st May. James G. Roe.

HOTELS.

STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, 28TH and 29th sts., New-York City, has all modern improvements; near theatres and depots; rooms, with board, $4 per day. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARY IRVING and BENJAMIN H. IRVING, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Mary Irving and Benjamin H. Irving, of the City and County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 23d day of March, A. D. 1876, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ERNEST ZEIDLER, for himself, and against HENRY CLEWS, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Ernest Zeidler, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and the acts amendatory thereof, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said acts, and that the third day of April, 1876, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the fourth day of March, 1876. GEO. F. BETTS,
mh7-1aw3wTu* Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDMUND S. GRAVES and WILLIAM E. PIER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the fourth day of February, 1876.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate and effects of Edmund S. Graves and William E. Pier, both of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, who have carried on business under the firm name of Graves & Pier for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of their petition in the City of New-York, in said district, who were on the fifth day of January, A. D. 1876, adjudged bankrupts, upon their own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
mh7-1aw3wTu* WILLIAM J. TRIMBLE, Assignee.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, THAT ON THE 26th day of February, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of BENJAMIN G. SMITH, Jr., and CHARLES H. SMITH, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or either of them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and of the creditors of each of them, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M. OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 2d day of March, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE S. PORTER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register, on the 17th day of March, A. D. 1876, at eleven o'clock A. M.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal,
As Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY WILSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the second day of March, 1876: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate and effects of Henry Wilson, of the City of Plainfield, County of Union and State of New-Jersey, who carried on business for six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the twentieth day of January, A. D. 1876, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. WILLIAM T. CARLISLE,
mh7-1aw3wTu* Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of CHARLES P. MARKS, bankrupt. The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said Court, at the State House, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the fourteenth day of March, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
f22-1aw3wTu* W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 21st day of February, 1876.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of GEORGE S. STORER and FRANKLIN T. HUNTOON, both of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of the said George S. Storer, by the said District Court of said district. JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
f22-1aw3wTu No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

PARK THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 22D ST.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8. SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
THE GREAT SUCCESS. THE GREAT SUCCESS.
ROWE'S new COMEDY in FOUR acts.
BRASS. BRASS. BRASS.
BRASS. BRASS. BRASS.
BRASS. BRASS. BRASS.
EVERY TABLEAU NIGHTLY ENCORED.
ALL THE WITTICISMS LAUGHED AT.
EVERYBODY LIKED.
WAIFTON STRAY by Mr. G. F. ROWE.
THE CENTNOCTIAL.
THE CENTNOCTIAL.
THE CENTNOCTIAL.
THE CENTNOCTIAL
performance of Brass at the
MATINEE, MARCH 11,
will be commemorated by the presentation to each lady of a MEMENTO RING.
"See this ring!" "Fact! fact!!" "I assure you!"
REMEMBER, MATINEE MARCH 11.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
Now located only at
No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.
(Incorporated 1865.)
W. K. BASSFORD, the eminent composer and teacher, superintends the instrumental department.
MAX MARETZEK, the Operatic Director,
Directs the vocal department.
NEW TERMS COMMENCING DAILY.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS open from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

STEINWAY HALL. CREATION.
The greatest work of the immortal Haydn,
THE ORATARIO OF THE CREATION, THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, MARCH 7,
by the
NEW-YORK CHORAL UNION
and a
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF FIFTY PERFORMERS,
under the direction of
Mr. P. S. GILMORE.
SOLOISTS Mrs. EMILY BUTMAN. Mr. GEO. SIMPSON. Mr. A. SOHST.
Mr. H. BIALLA..........ORGANIST
Tickets, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. To be had at Ruliman's, No. 114 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond's, No. 39 Union square, and at the hall.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
LAST TWO WEEKS OF ROSE MICHEL. | 107th to 114th PERFORMANCE OF ROSE MICHEL. The greatest success of the year. Seats for any of the remaining nights may now be secured.
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 20, will be produced with entirely new and most remarkably beautiful scenery, and with a cast embracing almost every member of this company, SARDOU'S last and best comedy-drama, in four acts, entitled
FERREOL.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
THURSDAY, March 9, at 8 P. M.
GRAND TOURNAMENT-AT-ARMS,
Under the direction of COL. T. H. MONSTERY,
By the members of the
NEW-YORK SCHOOL OF ARMS,
Assisted by the Leading Professors and Amateur Experts of this country. The entertainment will consist of Fencing with Foils, Sabre, Rapier, Bayonet, Sabre against Bayonet, Lance, Knife Play, Cane, Quarter-staff, La Savate, &c. Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 50. Tickets to be had, with programme, at Col. Monstery's School of Arms and Boxing and Safety Shooting Gallery, No. 619 6th av., and the Theatre Box Office after 9 A. M. the day of the tournament.

CHICKERING HALL, 18TH ST. AND 5TH AV.
CROMWELL.
A GREAT HIT,
and a most brilliant entertainment.
Prof. G. R. CROMWELL'S Grand Illustrated Lecture,
THE OLD AND THE NEW.
Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2.
Admission 50 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats.
For sale at Schuberth's, No. 33 Union square.
Prof. F. F. MULLER, Organist.

EAGLE THEATRE, BROADWAY AND 33D ST
Mr. JOSH HART..........Sole Proprietor and Manager
An entire change for the week commencing March 6. Reappearance of Mr. G. K. Fortescue, and Kernell and Bradley, Messrs. Crossley and Elder, Miss Jennie Hughes; first appearance of Mr. John Le Claire.
Revived for one week only, the burlesque of
ROSEMI SHELL,
with the original cast. New acts and sketches by the entire company. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.

PARISIAN VARIETIES. 16TH ST. & BROADWAY
Model Theatre of Phenomenal Sensations. Most Original, Artistic, Spicy Entertainment in New-York. Evenings at 8 o'clock. Matinées Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 2 o'clock. Oneida Community. Massaniello. My Wife's Bonnet. Statue Clogs. Great Lafarges. Wiley Hamilton. Miss Virginia Stickney. Miss Clara Belmont. Galaxy of 60 shining stars in olio. The original Wilmington Jubilee Singers next Sunday. Matinée to-day 2 o'clock. Matinée to-day 2 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. No. 624 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager
The popular resort. Crowded nightly with ladies, children, families, and social parties.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

STEINWAY HALL.
Grand Concert for the benefit of the Women's Centennial Union, March 11, 1876, given by THEODORE THOMAS AND HIS ORCHESTRA, assisted by other eminent artists. Particulars hereafter.

STORAGE.

MORRELL'S
FIRST-CLASS
STORAGE WAREHOUSES,
With Safe Deposit Vaults
And Fire and Burglar Proof Safes,
(Built expressly for the purpose,)
Nos. 102 to 126 East 32d st.,
Extending to 4th av., NEW-YORK.
STORAGE FOR FURNITURE
OF ALL KINDS.
Pianos, Mirrors, Ornaments, Trunks, and Baggage; also, Private Carriages, &c.
ABSOLUTE SECURITY
For Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver Plate, Stocks, Bonds, Valuable Papers, and all Articles of Extra Value.
SAFES, of all sizes, TO RENT by the month or year.
Office for Safe Deposit Department, 475 4th av.
Office for Warehouse Department, 106 E. 32d st.
ARTICLES WILL BE RECEIVED FROM OR FORWARDED TO ANY PART OF EUROPE OR AMERICA.
☞ Ladies and gentlemen are invited to inspect the premises.

FURNITURE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SECOND-HAND black-walnut book-case, in good order, about 7 feet high and 5 or 5½ feet wide. Address, giving description and price, M. H. B., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. Van Schaick, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN McCOLLUM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her office, No. 41 Eldridge street in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of January, 1876. LYDIA ANN McCOLLUM,
ja25-1aw6mTu* Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ZIPPORAH LAZARUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 212 Fifth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of November, 1875.
MOSES LAZARUS and JACOB H. LAZARUS,
Executors of ZIPPORAH LAZARUS, deceased.
n23-1aw6mTu*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 2d day of March, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY A. PHILP, AMBROSE GEOGHEGAN, and MILES B. CARPENTER, heretofore carrying on business as H. A. PHILP & CO., in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who were adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of the estate of said bankrupts, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register, on the 17th day of March, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of ALEXANDER H. LAIDLAW, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—District of New-Jersey, ss: At the city of Jersey City, the first day of December, A. D. 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Trustee of Alexander H. Laidlaw, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
ABRAHAM COLLERD, Trustee, &c.,
Provost, corner 15th st., Jersey City, N. J.
mh7-1aw3wTu*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York ss.—At the City of New-York, the 21st day of February, 1876, the undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOHN CHAMBERLIN, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
f22-1aw3wTu No. 40 Wall st., New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT of New-Jersey.—At Jersey City, the first day of March, A. D. 1876.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of HENRY G. BELL and CHARLES L. LORD, who have been adjudged bankrupts, upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of said district. LINSLY ROWE,
No. 1 Montgomery st.,
mh7-1aw3wTu* Jersey City, N. J.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Mr. C. D. HESS..........Director
SECOND AND LAST WEEK
of the season of
KELLOGG GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
THIS TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 7,
a special performance, for the benefit of HENRY PEAKES, will be given of Auber's sparkling opera,
FRA DIAVOLO.
Mme. Jennie Van Zandt as Zerlina.
Mr. PEAKES as Beppo.
Mr. and Mrs. Seguin, Mr. Castle, Mr. Hamilton Allen, &c.
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING,
only performance of Gounod's grand opera,
FAUST.
Miss KELLOGG as Marguerite.
ON THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 9,
for the benefit of Mr. JOSEPH MAAS, will be given, for the first time this season, Verdi's grand opera,
IL TROVATORE.
Leonora..........Mme. Jennie Van Zandt
Manrico..........Mr. JOSEPH MAAS
On FRIDAY EVENING, March 10, Ambrose Thomas' beautiful work, MIGNON. Mignon, Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.
SATURDAY, Grand Matinée. Miss Kellogg as Catterina, and last performance of The Star of the North.
SATURDAY NIGHT, farewell performance, Balfe's beautiful opera, ROSE OF CASTILE. Donna Elvira, Miss ANNIE MONTAGUE.
Reserved seats, $2. General admission, $1. Family circle, 50 cents. Sale of reserved seats at box office of the Academy of Music; at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and at No. 114 Broadway.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE. Every night at 7:45.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
Thirteenth week, 87th to 94th performance of
PIQUE
Mr. AUGUSTINE DALY'S GREAT PLAY OF TO-DAY.
An extraordinary cast:
MISS FANNY DAVENPORT,
PIQUE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES. | Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. Hawkins, James Lewis, W. Davidge, F. Hardenberg, Maurice Barrymore, John Drew, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Holland, Miss Sydney Cowell, and Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.
⁂WEDNESDAY, MATINEE AT 1, (March 8,)
EXTRA PIQUE MATINEE.
⁂Seventeenth Matinée of PIQUE SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.
FRIDAY NIGHT, March 17, one hundredth performance of Pique. The Centennial festivities of Pique will begin Monday, March 13, and during the week ten performances of Pique will be given, viz.: Every evening at 7:45, and at Matinées Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, at all of which Silver Change will be given at the box-office, and on the 100th performance Gold change will be given instead of fractional currency.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
until further notice, will be presented Goldsmith's glorious comedy of
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER,
with its
FINE SCENERY and APPOINTMENTS and
GREAT CAST.
Mr. LESTER WALLACK....as....CHARLES MARLOW.
Other characters by Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, HARRY BECKETT, C. A. STEVENSON, J. W. SHANNON, E. M. HOLLAND, W. J. LEONARD, C. E. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Mme. PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE, and Miss E. THORNTON.
In preparation, Mrs. Centlivre's celebrated comedy of the
WONDER.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. ELEVENTH WEEK OF
JULIUS CÆSAR,
the cast including the renowned Shakespeareans,
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
Mr. F. C. BANGS, and
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.
⁂A MULTITUDE OF AUXILIARIES participate in the magnificent PROCESSIONS and TABLEAUX.
⁂MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers..........Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER
ENORMOUS SUCCESS.
SECOND AND LAST WEEK OF
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
MRS. G. C. HOWARD RENEWS HER OLD TRIUMPH.
THE GREAT PLAY NEVER SO WELL ACTED.
SLAVIN'S GEORGIA JUBILEE SINGERS.
Every Night, and Saturday Matinee at 2 P. M.

TWELFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WORKING WOMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION, No. 38 Bleecker st., at Association Hall, corner of 23d st. and 4th av., TUESDAY EVENING, March 7, 1876, at 8 o'clock. Addresses will be made by Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, Rev. George H. Hepworth, Dorman B. Eaton, Esq., and Benjamin K. Phelps, Esq. Vocal music by Miss Henrietta Beebe and Miss Clementina Lasar; organist, John Zimdel. Tickets may be obtained, without charge, at the rooms of the Union, at Association Hall, and at the principal music stores.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
THIS DAY.
EVENING AT 8. KATE FISHER AND HORSE WONDER, In THREE FAST MEN and EAGLE EYE. | MATINEE AT 2. A. H. Sheldon, T. Wees, Louise Sylvester, H. Colton, Nellie Sandford, H. Stewart, in 3-act melodrama, WAITING FOR THE VERDICT.

JAMES PARTON.
"ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO."
TUESDAY EVENING, March 7, at 8 P. M.,
Charlier Institute,
No. 107 West 58th st.
Tickets, at the door, 50 cents.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Opera-House, Broadway and 29th st.
JULIUS THE SNOOZER.
THE PHOUR TRAMPS.
CORSICAN BROTHERS, OR WHICH IS WHICH.
Seats secured. Matinée Saturday at 2.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE,
Late Bryant's. Great hit of the double entertainment. The SPLENDID VARIETY COMPANY and the famous CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS.
Matinée Thursday and Saturday.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' PIANOS, GRAND, SQUARE, and upright, are the best made; the tone, touch, workmanship, and durability unsurpassed. Waters' organs, concerto, new orchestral, vesper, chapel, vialeste and cymbella, cannot be excelled in tone or beauty. The concerto stop is a fine imitation of the human voice. Warranted for six years. Prices extremely low for cash during this month. Monthly installments received, or to let till rent money pays for them, as per contract. A liberal discount to teachers, ministers, churches, schools, lodges, &c. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LOT owners of THE GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY will be held at the office, No. 30 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of March, at 1 o'clock P. M., to receive the report of the Board of Trustees.
J. A. PERRY,
Secretary and Controller.
FEB. 23, 1876.

THE NEW-YORK "UNIVERSAL PEACE Union" will hold a meeting TUESDAY EVENING, 7th inst., at 8 o'clock, at the Friends' Meeting-house, 20th st., near 3d av.; address by Aaron M. Powell; subject—"Arbitration versus War." A cordial invitation is extended to all to unite with us in behalf of "Peace on Earth, good will to men." By order.
CHARLES F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.—Regular weekly meeting of this club will be held TO-DAY (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., at the rooms of the Institute, in the Cooper building. All interested in agricultural improvement are invited to attend.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Sec'y. NATHAN C. ELY, Pres't.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A stated meeting will be held at the library, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 7, at 8 o'clock. A communication from Mr. BANCROFT will be read at this meeting. ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S
DANCING SCHOOL,
NO. 212 FIFTH AVENUE.
For particulars send for a circular.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A SHETLAND PONY, WAGON, AND HARNESS FOR SALE.—Pony six years old, 39 inches high, warranted sound and free from all vice; can be used by an invalid child; cannot be surpassed for style or beauty; sold on account of sickness of child. Apply at private stable, No. 161 East 28th st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE OF THE
New-York Mutual Gas-Light Company
North-east corner of UNION SQUARE,
4th av. and 16th st.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1876.
Please take notice that on and after the 1st day of March next, the price of gas furnished by this company will be reduced from $2 75 to $2 50 per 1,000 cubic feet.
C. K. GARRISON, President.
CHARLES PLACE, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM GAS-LIGHT COMPANY,
No. 2,084 3D AV., NORTH-WEST CORNER 114TH ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 6, 1876.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON and after the 1st day of April next the price of gas furnished to private consumers by this company will be reduced from $3 to $2 75 per 1,000 cubic feet.
BURR WAKEMAN, President.
WILLIAM H. OSBORN, Secretary.

PERSONAL.

JOHN SELMES, IF LIVING, IS ABOUT thirty-one years of age and is entitled to a share of his late uncle Robert's estate; he is a son of John Selmes, deceased, and any information respecting him will oblige; it is understood that the son resided in America or Australia. Information to be sent to J. M. RICHARDSON, Great Hadham, Herts, England, solicitor for George Selmes, of Harlow, Essex, the administrator of Robert Selmes, deceased.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

ARREST OF FOREIGN EMBEZZLERS.

TWO MEN ABSCOND FROM CARACAS, VENEZUELA, AND ARE CAPTURED IN NEW-YORK HARBOR.

A week ago, President Smith, of the Board of Police, received a dispatch over the signature of the Danish Consul General at St. Thomas, announcing that Carl W. Lindberd and Axel B. Normand, alias Eckerman, had fled from Caracas, Venezuela, and were on board the steamer Carondelet, bound for this port, having in their possession a large quantity of valuable jewelry which they had stolen. President Smith referred the matter to Superintendent Walling, who, in recognition of the service rendered by Capt. Alexander S. Williams, of the Fourth Precinct, in arresting the river pirates Lowery, Myers, and Ryan, detailed Capt. Williams to effect the arrest of Lindberd and Normand. Capt. James Irving, of the Harbor Police, being sick, Capt. Williams was authorized by the Superintendent to take command of the Police boat if necessary. By orders of Capt. Williams the Police boat was kept under a full head of steam night and day, and an arrangement was effected with the telegraph operator at the station at the Highlands, by which intelligence of the approach of the Carondelet should at once be forwarded to the Fourth Precinct Station-house in Oak street. Shortly before 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, Capt. Williams received a dispatch that the Carondelet was in sight, and, with Detective Jackson, he drove at once to Pier No. 42 North River, assumed command of the Police boat and steamed down the Bay. At the Quarantine Station Capt. Williams and Detective Jackson went on board of the Quarantine steamer, and communicated their mission to Deputy Health Officer Dr. Mosher. By this time the Carondelet was steaming up the Bay. With Dr. Mosher, Capt. Williams boarded the steamer, and on examining the passenger-list, found that Lindberd had given his own name, and that Normand had given the name of Nauman. The boarding of the steamer by Capt. Williams created a great deal of excitement among the passengers, who anxiously inquired for the cause. Capt. Williams gave no information to any person on the steamer, but proceeding at once to the state-room occupied by Lindberd and Normand, arrested them. On searching the state-room Detective Jackson found about five hundred dollars in gold and several small ingots of gold. The prisoners, with their baggage, consisting of two large trunks and two hat-boxes, were transferred to the Police-boat and taken to Pier No. 28 East River, from which they were removed to the Oak Street Station in a closed carriage at 9 o'clock on Sunday morning. Being brought before the desk in the station Lindberd gave his age as twenty-six years, and his business as an upholsterer, while Normand said he was thirty-one years old, and a jeweler by trade. Lindberd vehemently protested against being locked up, saying that he was merely a friend of Normand, and traveled with him. Both men were placed in the cells attached to the station, and Superintendent Walling was informed of the arrest. It was decided to keep the arrest a secret in order that the authorities in Venezuela and St. Thomas could be telegraphed to. On searching the baggage of the prisoners, Capt. Williams found that the hat-boxes had false bottoms, and that they and the trunks contained gold, jewelry, and diamonds valued at $1,000. Among the jewelry was a magnificent Old Mine diamond solitaire ring, the stone weighing three and a half carats. Col. Spencer was retained as counsel for the prisoners by some Swedish residents of this City yesterday, and, proceeding to the station, had an interview with them. Normand said that he had been engaged in the jewelry business in Caracas and had purchased a quantity of jewelry on time, but met with financial embarrassment, and in order to avoid incarceration as a debtor left the country, taking with him a portion of the goods so obtained by him on credit in Caracas. This was the property seized by Capt. Williams. Col. Spencer at once proceeded to Police Head-quarters and had an interview with Commissioner Erhardt, Superintendent Walling, and Capt. Williams. Col. Spencer stated that while he had no desire to embarrass the Police he had to protect his clients, and unless the prisoners were brought before a United States Commissioner he would obtain a writ of habeas corpus in their behalf. The mere formal arraignment of the prisoners before Justice Murray, at the Tombs Police Court, did not fulfill the ends of justice, and he, as a lawyer, was not aware of any treaty of extradition with Venezuela by which absconding debtors could be arrested by the Police here and detained until their creditors could come to this country and institute civil suits against them. Commissioner Erhardt ordered that the prisoners should be taken before a United States Commissioner. Accordingly, Capt. Williams brought his prisoners before United States Commissioner Osborn. The facts being laid before the Commissioner, he directed that the prisoners should be remanded until 2:30 o'clock to-day, instructing Capt. Williams to have the Danish and Venezuelan Consuls present. The question of extradition will be then definitely determined.

THE PACIFIC MAIL INQUIRY.

EXAMINATION OF EX-VICE PRESIDENT BELLOWS—TESTIMONY REGARDING THE CHECKS.

The examination into the charges brought by Mr. Rufus Hatch against Mr. Richard B. Irwin, that the latter embezzled $750,000 of the funds of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, was resumed, before Justice Bixby, at the offices of Messrs. Vanderpoel, Green & Cuming yesterday afternoon. Mr. Clark Bell, whose illness prevented his attendance last Saturday, was present, and submitted the checks required in the evidence on Saturday. Mr. F. W. G. Bellows, ex-Vice President of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, was called and examined by Mr. Vanderpoel. He had no recollection of having made any report to the Executive Committee or the Board of Directors of the company of his receipt of six checks aggregating $750,000; he did not remember giving directions to Mr. Johnson to enter a check for $650,000 as a loan to Harriott and Noyes, but whatever directions he had given were instigated by the President. The following checks were next handed to the witness for identification: Jan. 29, 1872, in favor of Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company for $50,000; Feb. 13, 1872, in favor of A. Masterton, $40,000; April, 19, 1872, in favor of A. B. Stockwell, "Pt.," $35,000; May 11, 1872, in favor of Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, $40,000; and May 15, 1872, in favor of Charles Abert, $50,000. Witness identified the check drawn May 15 in favor of Charles Abert; the latter was employed by the company in Washington; he thought Abert was a lawyer; witness was not certain as to the disposition of the other checks; he thought the one drawn Feb. 13 might have been a loan to Mr. Masterton; Mr. Irwin was in Washington during the period covered by the checks; witness had seen him in this City after his arrival from San Francisco and previous to his departure for Washington.

Judge Fullerton next cross-examined the witness. The latter remembered drawing the checks in accordance with memorandums furnished by Mr. Stockwell; he did not know what became of the memorandums; they were not preserved; he had been told by Mr. Stockwell that the amount of the checks was to be paid to Mr. Irwin; witness did not remember for what purpose.

Protracted questioning by Judge Fullerton failed to obtain from the witness any information showing for what purpose he believed Mr. Irwin received the money. Mr. Stockwell was President of the company, and witness believed the former possessed the power to draw checks to any amount; witness remembered having given directions in reference to marginal entries, but did not recollect giving directions to have certain checks marked "A. B. S.;" he had the general supervision of the books, but did not actually witness the entries of sums as made; witness in conversation with Mr. Stockwell had recommended that the check for $650,000 be charged to the China Mail, but the latter said, "No, charge them to the San Francisco agency;" witness did not suppose the money went to the San Francisco agency.

Adjournment was then taken to to-day at 1 P. M.

MEETING OF PACIFIC MAIL DIRECTORS.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company was held at 9 o'clock yesterday morning in the Windsor Hotel, for the ostensible purpose of considering means of extricating the corporation from its present financial difficulties. The meeting was called late on Saturday evening at the instance of Sidney Dillon, the President of the company, and Jay Gould. There were present Messrs. Dillon, Gould, George F. Deforest, C. J. Osborn, James B. Smith, and Rufus Hatch. Three of the Directors, Messrs. Scott, Ames, and Reilly were absent. A prominent stockholder of the company made the following statement to a TIMES reporter last evening:

"The object of the meeting this morning was to consider the propriety of issuing bonds and offering them to the stockholders to pay off the loan falling due in August to the Panama Company, and the balance of the notes due on the steamers if it should become necessary. The company has already paid on the last three steamers built by John Roach, costing over $2,000,000, about $1,600,000, and the balance of this is running through a period of nearly twelve months. In paying down this large sum, $180,000 was used in taking up notes of Mr. Roach which had nine months to run, instead of applying the money to the payment of the first notes falling due, which accounts for the financial straits of the company at the present time. No apprehension is expressed by the officers of the company as to their ability to meet their engagements and protect their property. It was a mere mistake in taking up long notes instead of the short ones, which it was supposed that the earnings of the steamers and about $500,000 due as subsidy and from the Government of Japan, would easily enable the company to meet. This amount should have been received by the company before this, and is a good asset, although not immediately available."

RAPID TRANSIT.

THE COMMISSIONERS' REPORT FINISHED—DECISION IN FAVOR OF THE ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANY.

Great public interest has been excited as to the probable action of the Rapid Transit Commissioners, who listened to so many statements, and took so much testimony on the question as to whether the line of elevated railway that they had decided upon would prove so detrimental to property owners on the route as to render its abandonment advisable. After the hearing had been closed the Commissioners addressed themselves to the task of examining all the statements made, and to the inspection of the whole length of the route. They were somewhat delayed by the temporary illness of one of their number, but have now completed and signed their report, which is in favor of the elevated plan presented and supported before the Commissioners by Judge Emott, and his associate counsel, who appeared on behalf of the Elevated Railway Company, and which was so strongly opposed by Mr. John E. Parsons, who appeared in the interest of certain property-owners on the proposed route. Judge Emott will have to give Mr. Parsons eight days' notice of his intention to appear before the General Term of the Supreme Court to apply for the confirmation of the Commissioners' report. If the report is confirmed, it is said that the work of constructing the railway will be immediately proceeded with.

UTILIZING SALT WATER.

MEETING OF THE ALDERMANIC COMMITTEE—VIEWS OF COMMISSIONER CAMPBELL, PRESIDENT PERLEY, AND OTHER EXPERTS.

Messrs. McCarthy, Billings, Howland, Tuomey, and Gross, the Aldermanic committee appointed to consider the expediency of utilizing the waters of the North and East Rivers, held another session yesterday for the purpose of hearing the views of Commissioner Campbell, President Perley, of the Fire Department, and others. Mr. Campbell said he was not prepared to speak on the question of using salt water for extinguishing fires and other purposes, as he had not formed any opinion on the subject. Alderman McCarthy asked if the necessity for using salt water would be removed by building a new aqueduct and laying the mains recently ordered by the Common Council. Commissioner Campbell replied that a new aqueduct would do all that the use of the rivers could do, but it would cost millions of dollars. Alderman Billings inquired if the full quantity of water available was being brought to this City. Commissioner Campbell answered that the reservoir was being used to about its full capacity. The Croton River was amply sufficient to give double the quantity of water now introduced into the City. As to the cost of building a new aqueduct, his predecessor [Fitz John Porter] had set it down at $10,000,000. The work could be completed in four or five years. Alderman McCarthy asked if the laying of new mains for carrying salt water would interfere with the Croton mains? Commissioner Campbell replied that the streets were pretty well occupied with pipes already, and there was hardly room for new ones to convey salt water. He thought it would be well for them to make provision for the future. He had said that the Croton River could give an ample supply. Three millions of gallons flowed daily over the dam, while only one million were consumed. With a new aqueduct three millions of people could be supplied with water, and in case of any accident to the present one the new one could be used. There would then be no necessity for salt water.

A number of gentlemen then gave their views. Mr. John C. Campbell, Chief Engineer of the Department of Public Works, said the Croton mains ordered to be laid in the dry goods district would furnish plenty of water there, but it would not be carried up to the highest buildings. President Perley, of the Fire Department, stated that the supply of water was sufficient for fire purposes, but the mains were too small, and his department experienced many difficulties on that account. Mr. J. L. Douglas, a member of the Board of Fire Underwriters, advocated the use of salt water by the Holly system when the croton supply gave out. Mr. Thomas Miller thought that his plan of conveying river water by means of reservoirs was the best, and he said he would submit it at a future meeting. Another meeting will be held on Monday next.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

The Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge Company, held a regular meeting at the office of the company No. 2 Water street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. Hon. Henry C. Murphy, President, occupied the chair. The President stated that the time for receiving bids for wire rope for the temporary bridge had expired, and Messrs. Stranahan and Thurber were appointed a committee to open the bids received, and report upon the same. Five bids in all had been received, two of which were from England; one from Trenton, N. J., from the firm of which Chief Engineer Roebling is a member; one from New-York, and one from Brooklyn. The bids were referred to the Executive Committee of the board. In reply to a question by Mr. Aspinwall in reference to the health of Chief Engineer Roebling, Mr. Murphy stated that Mr. Roebling was still confined to his house. Mr. Aspinwall offered a resolution, suggesting that a committee be appointed to secure the services of a competent assistant engineer in order to guard against the contingency threatened by the present state of Mr. Roebling's health. After some discussion the resolution was laid on the table. The receipts and expenditures for February, as stated in the report of the Treasurer, were as follows: Receipts, $2,916 40; expenditures, $7,327 89. The financial condition of the company March 1, 1876, was as follows: Cash receipts, $5,970,121 15; cash expenditures, $5,969,725 61; cash on hand and in bank, $396 14; liabilities, $586,481 01.

HALL, THE FORGER.

The case of Edward J. Hall, the alleged forger, charged with having in his possession one of the fifty $1,000 bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, stolen from Mr. Owen O'Connor, in October, 1872, came up for examination before Justice Morgan, at the Washington Place Police Court, yesterday. Mr. George W. Perry, a wholesale feed merchant, testified that Hall had given him the bond, and requested him to obtain a loan on it. Mr. Orvis, of the firm of Orvis Brothers, bankers, at No. 23 Nassau street, testified that he had loaned Mr. Orvis $400 on the bond. Mr. O'Connor swore that the bond was one of those stolen from him. Mr. O'Connor, who is an immensely wealthy old Irish gentleman, bought the Grand Central Hotel property a few days ago for $190,000. When he came to swear in his formal affidavit that from information he had good cause to suspect and believe that Hall stole the bond, he flatly refused to testify, and, turning to Judge Morgan, said: "Judge, I have a small estate in the City here, and I'm not going to have it a target for Mr. Hall, whoever he is. I want to consult my counsel before I go any further." The case was adjourned to 1:30 o'clock to-day in order that Mr. O'Connor might consult counsel.

SEVENTH REGIMENT NEW ARMORY FUND.

Amount last reported.....$55,380

VETERANS' SUBSCRIPTIONS.

SIXTH COMPANY.		Wm. Lambert, 4th Co.	100
John A. Hadden	$500	EIGHTH COMPANY.	
E. Embree	100	William D. Sloan	$250
George A. Boyden	100	William H. Owen	100
James Everdell	100	J. V. S. Oddie	100
H. W. Hendricks	100	William H. Marvin	100
Edward Hendricks	100	C. Seguine Johnson	100
SECOND COMPANY.		William A. Hoe	100
Alfred B. Sands	100	A. H. Muller, Jr.	100
Charles Weeks	100	William G. Patterson	100
"A Veteran"	250	H. S. Wilson	100
TENTH COMPANY.		George W. Murray	100
John Laurence	100	Edward H. Gouge	100
Edward Delafield	100	Other subscriptions	150

CITIZENS' SUBSCRIPTIONS.

A. T. Stewart	$2,500	Bowie, Dash & Co.	$250
W. & J. O'Brien	200	Havemeyers, Eastwick, & Co.	250
Walter Langdon	200	W. G. Langdon	100
Robert Gordon	250	R. T. Auchmuty	100
Harper & Brothers	1,000		
B. G. Arnold & Co.	500		

REGIMENTAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Additions since last report.....$75 00

RECAPITULATION.

Regimental subscriptions	$42,010
Veterans' subscriptions	12,645
Citizens' subscriptions	9,350
Total	$64,005

By order of the committee.

CHARLES T. DILLINGHAM, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 6, 1876.

THE BLEECKER STREET RAILROAD.

Alvan S. Southworth, the Receiver of the Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company, filed his second monthly report in the County Clerk's office yesterday. The receipts for the past month have been $23,582 59, and with the $17,925 83 referred to in the previous report, have brought the total receipts up to $41,508 42. The operating expenses were $23,362 69, leaving as net earnings $18,145 73. An argument was had before Judge Donohue in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a motion made by Mr. Southworth to punish for contempt Jacob Sharp, one of the Directors of the road, who was charged with disobeying the injunction of the court, and with endeavoring to lease the road to the Twenty-third Street Railway Company. Judge Donohue stated that he did not think an attempt to lease the property created the offense of contempt of court inasmuch as it was an effort to relieve the company by means of the lease. He took the papers, however, reserving his decision.

ART AND SCIENCE.

LECTURE BY WILLIAM C. PRIME.

ART EXPLORATIONS AGAINST THEORIES OF MODERN SCIENCE—THE IDEA OF THE EXTREME ANTIQUITY OF MAN OPPOSED—THE THEORY OF EVOLUTION.

William C. Prime, LL. D., lectured last evening on "Ancient Art and Modern Science" before the New-York Science and Art Association, at the church corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-first street. A very large audience was present. Among the prominent persons present were S. Irenæus Prime, President; Rev. Dr. E. P. Rogers, Vice President; Rev. Dr. R. D. Hitchcock, Rev. Dr. Houghton, Rev. Dr. Anderson, Prof. Barnard, of Columbia College, Prof. Charlier Thomas C. Doremus, Rev. Dr. Hutton, Hon. Judge Jones, Dr. T. S. Lambert, James M. Morrison, Benjamin H. Field and Rev. Dr. Forsyth.

The subject of the lecture was the evidence afforded by art explorations against the theories of modern science in regard to the extreme antiquity of man, and the evolution or development theories. Mr. Prime opened the subject by stating that although it is untrue that a contest exists between true science and religion, it is true that between the theories of a modern school and the religion of the Bible there is a contest which admits of no reconciliation. One or the other must fall, said the lecturer; attempts to reconcile the two weaken the position of the defenders of the Bible. The religious teacher ought to oppose these theories firmly by asserting the supreme authority of his religious faith. Mr. Tyndall, in his Belfast address, said that religious systems in all matters relating to cosmogony, must submit to science. Any religious faith—Christian, Mohammedan, or Brahminic—is no faith at all unless it can assert and maintain the direct reverse of this, namely, that "all results of science which are contrary to my religion must be false."

But the contest is a fact; the theories of modern science permeate our literature, are taught in some colleges and schools, and how far they are taught in our common schools is a more important question than that of the Bible in common schools. Art institutions and museums are important educational institutions as barriers against the advance of these theories. Art always and everywhere is on the side of the Bible in this contest. First, because in studying the origin of things the art student is the proper guide of the scientific student. For all things are works of art. Planet or plate, solar system or steam-engine, each is a work of art, to be investigated on the same principles. Art study pursues the rule that objects are made in accordance with the laws of art, but always presupposes volition in the artist, and never imagines that the works are the effects of laws. The laws of art are of the same origin as the law of gravitation or any other law of nature so called. The art student seeks the rules according to which the object was produced and inquires what school, factory, or particular artist used those rules, and thus learns the origin of the object. The same method would teach the origin of a planet. But modern science is confused by the idea of self-operating laws by which things are produced. This confusion is simply from a misuse of language. The word law means a rule of action. "Self-operating law" is a contradiction in terms. Law is made, not a maker. Law is the result of a command of a power. Its force depends on whether the power enforces it. Neither law of gravitation nor tariff law would operate unless the power constantly enforced it. Science must make a new language, if it would have the human mind take in any such idea as a self-existent law. Recognizing the fact that all works of art are works of artists, and that the great artist is God, human art has always taught that He is the Creator, and consecrated to Him its greatest works. The obelisk, the great temples, the Druidical, Hindoo, Chinese structures, modern churches and cathedrals, paintings, all are the tribute of art to God.

The study of art also teaches affirmatively that the theories of modern science are false. Bunsen's well-known argument that man existed 13,500 years ago in Egypt, based on borings in the Nile deposit near old Memphis, is a case where scientists should have asked the aid of art students. The boring was made under the statue of Rameses, and pottery found at the depth of 32 feet; the deposit being three and one half inches to the century. The art student would ask first, how the statue came there, and knowing that a canal and lake were dug to float it there, and its foundations laid deep in the sand under the alluvium, the art student says the pottery was that of the workmen who erected the statue, only 3,000 years ago.

The lecturer then laid down the proposition that the study of ancient art indicates that less than five thousand years ago the human race was confined to a small family, residing in Western Asia. He proceeded to show this by tracing backward the histories of various arts, such as the art of making of tombs, which disappeared in Europe less than 4,000 years ago, in Egypt goes back to the date of the Pyramid of Cheops, about 4,300 years ago. The question of Egyptian chronology was discussed, and the weight of authority declared to be in favor of this date. It is supposed that Egypt was colonized from Babylonia, and the recent discoveries of Mariette Bey confirm this. The oldest tombs in Babylonia date about 2,300 years ago.

The art of coinage was traced from the Macedonian and Sicilian splendor back to its Ionian or Lydian origin. Then money used by weight was traced back to the origin in barter and exchange of animals, the Hebrew *Keshita*, a lamb giving name to money in that language, and *Pecus*, the flock, giving the Latin *pecunia*, and the English *pecuniary*. The art of written language was traced back to the two alphabets of Egypt and Babylon. The art of spoken language was rapidly traced to a similar origin.

The art of pottery was declared to be the oldest of arts of all nations, and on this the lecturer dwelt at some length, giving a sketch of the history of porcelain to its Chinese origin B. C. 200, and of enameled pottery to its origin in Egypt as early as the Pyramid of Cheops, and of unglazed pottery to its origin in the Euphrates valley. The lecturer then alluded to the history of architecture, of work in metals, and other arts. He then summed up the argument by saying that any one of these lines of art would not be of itself conclusive proof that the race did not exist before the art existed. But that the converging lines of each and every art toward the same points of time and place amounted to a convincing demonstration. Taking the greatest spread of each art as the widest distance between the lines which include it on a chart, and bringing them together through the divisions of time on the same chart, it appears that whatever be the rapidity or slowness of their convergence they all point to the same date and geographical origin. Therefore, about five thousand years ago, the race of man began to exist, or Moses wrote truth and some great deluge had swept away the ancestral hosts, and man was beginning again.

The lecturer then said that no man need meet this argument with the development theory, for if man was developed at that time he was developed a giant, in the image of a god. His works were as great or greater than ours. We must not judge the civilization of other times by our standards and ideas. The invention of a wheel was a greater invention than that of a steam-engine. The invention of a written language is greater than that of the printing-press. Inventions are great in proportion to the necessities of a people. A wheelbarrow is worth more to people in some circumstances than a railroad. A thousand years hence civilization, its tastes and employments, may be as different from ours as ours from the Egyptian, and then men may wonder what craziness possessed the people who loved to ride at forty miles an hour and talk to one another by lightning. So, too, in taste. The Greeks were as refined and luxurious as we, and had brilliant glass, but preferred to drink their Samian wine out of black kylices, as heavy as modern basins. We have no right to judge their tastes by our standards.

But even by our own standard the men of the early ages were our equals, and in many respects our superiors. They made as fine fabrics of linen as we. The architect has not lived for 3,000 years who could build Karnak. It was in the ancient days that vast walls in Babylon gleamed with enamel. The die-cutter has not worked for twenty centuries who could equal the engraver of ancient gems. We men of the nineteenth century are pigmies in comparison with those who built the Pyramids, and reared the monolithic obelisk pointing to the God from whom they were proud to claim their origin.

The lecture closed with a brief illustration of the value of specimens of ancient art as proving that all men of all nations are of one blood.

At the conclusion of the address Rev. Dr. Hitchcock spoke briefly in defense of the authenticity of the Scriptures, and concluded with moving a vote of thanks to the speaker of the evening, which was seconded by Prof. Charlier. The motion was carried unanimously.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE ALUMNI ORATOR.

Last Fall Hon. William Walter Phelps was elected by the Alumni of Columbia College to deliver the annual oration at the next Commencement exercises, which are to come off next May, and at the same time Mr. William Hayes, of No. 200 Broadway, was elected alternate. Soon after the election Mr. Phelps informed the Alumni of his inability to accept the office, and in connection with his refusal it was rumored that Mr. Hayes had induced him to decline, in order that he himself should deliver the oration. A committee was appointed to investigate Mr. Hayes' conduct, and last evening they presented a report to the Alumni stating that in consequence of the absence of Mr. Phelps in California and of Mr. Hayes in Florida they were unable to arrive at any conclusion in the matter. Individual members of the committee, however, stated that Mr. Hayes had prevailed upon Mr. Phelps to resign, and the President said Mr. Phelps had assured him that he would have considered it an honor to accept the position were it not for Mr. Hayes' wish to fill the office. Several members said Mr. Hayes was now in Florida in consequence of his health, and as there was very little probability of his recovery they thought the office of Orator should be declared vacant. After considerable discussion this view prevailed, and Hon. L. Bradford Prince was unanimously elected to deliver the oration at the next Commencement. The Alumni then adjourned.

FRANCIS BACON.

LECTURE BY REV. DR. JOHN LORD AT ASSOCIATION HALL.

Rev. Dr. John Lord continued his series of biographical lectures yesterday, at Association Hall, his special subject being "Lord Bacon." He first alluded to the criticism of Lord Macaulay in the *Edinburgh Review* of 1837, when he was comparatively a young man. The brilliancy of that article he did not deny, but thought it gave a false view both of the man and the philosopher. Dr. Lord then entered upon a vindication of the character of Bacon, not concealing his defects and errors, but showing that his virtues far transcended his weaknesses. He painted his precocious brilliant youth absorbed in studies, while others of his rank were absorbed in pleasures. At twelve we find him, said the lecturer, meditating on the laws of the imagination as well as natural phenomena—living in the realm of abstract inquiry as well as in the world of matter. At nineteen he delights the *salons* of Paris by his wit and profound inquiries, taking all science and knowledge for his realm—a second Daniel among the Doctors of the French Sanhedrim. But his illustrious father dies without leaving him a competence, and he must needs enter one of the learned professions, since he has his living to get. He chooses, like Cicero, the law, which he does not like, yet which he masters, toiling until he is forty-seven, respected and honored as a mere lawyer, even while he is distinguished in Parliament as a debater and in the world of letters for immortal treatises. He becomes Lord Chancellor and tries 7,000 cases, not one of which was ever reversed—one of the great lights of the age in all departments of knowledge—he yet leading a quiet and studious life.

Dr. Lord then alluded to his desertion of Essex, who had given him a villa in Twickenham, and which has been regarded as the meanest act of his life. But did friendship demand his allegiance to a traitor, who sought to upset the government of the great woman from whom he had received unparalleled favors and rewards? He may have loved his friend, as Elizabeth did, but he loved his country better. If Elizabeth could not pardon him, why should Bacon adhere to him when he lost all claim to confidence and sought to destroy both law and order? The desertion of this foolish man may have been mean, but an act not mean enough to stamp him as the meanest of mankind. But the bribes—accepting bribes when Lord High Chancellor of England. Who can cover up such infamy? Who would wish to do so? It was a crime—this selling of justice from the highest Minister of the Crown. Bacon here has received and deserved no mercy. We would not confound the laws of immutable morality by excusing such a crime. But in palliation it may be said, in the language of Brougham, himself, "he was no more guilty than all the great functionaries of the age." His support was derived from fees. These fees, or presents, were given after the judgment was rendered. In a few instances, in the early part of his Chancellorship, it was discovered that Bacon had accepted these presents before he had rendered judgment, rather than after. But he never decided against justice. If Bacon is to be execrated for this through all ages, then may we also execrate Sir Matthew Hale for burning witches. It was doubtless as great a flaw in the character of Bacon to receive bribes, as for Hale to burn witches—and for aught I know as for David to stain his hands with the murder of Uriah, or Theodosius to commit the slaughter of Thessalonica. Yet Hale and David and Theodosius are embalmed in the heart of the world. Bacon felt the exceeding bitterness of his disgrace and fall, but gloriously rose from it in the matchless labors which dignified his retirement. It was then he wrote some of those immortal treatises which are among the most valued legacies of genius. Surrounded with friends and admirers, and these the noblest intellects of his age, he spent his remaining days in the most useful studies; and the result of those studies is his peculiar philosophy. In digrace he looms up as one of the greatest benefactors of the world of thought.

BROKEN SAVINGS BANKS.

THE ALLEGED PERJURY IN THE THIRD AVENUE BANK CASE—TESTIMONY OF AN EXPERT ACCOUNTANT—REMARKABLE ENTRIES.

The examination in the case of Spencer K. Green and William A. Darling, charged with perjury in swearing to a false statement concerning the condition of the Third Avenue Savings Bank, was continued at the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Duffy. Mr. A. P. Fitch appeared for the prosecution, and Messrs. Abram Wakeman, Robert Sewall, A. J. Dittenhoefer for the defense. Mr. Samuel H. Hurd, Receiver, identified the books produced in court as those of the bank. Mr. McDonald, the expert, who has recently concluded an exhaustive examination of the bank's accounts, was then called and sworn. Mr. Dittenhoefer, for the defendants, made a long argument against the admission of the bank records to prove that Messrs. Green and Darling had ever been connected with the institution, and claimed that in recent decisions the higher courts had held such evidence to be null and void. Mr. Fitch, in behalf of the prosecution, ridiculed the idea that the bank records were not good and sufficient proof under the circumstances, and asked that they be admitted as testimony. The court decided that in the absence of the Secretary of the bank, the minutes and other records were admissible. The witness, after reading from the minutes at length to show the connection of the defendants with the management of the bank, gave a detailed statement of the condition of the institution as revealed by its books. He showed that during 1870, the sum of $113,000 had been placed on the wrong side of the account, and credited as an asset instead of a liability, thus making a difference of $226,000 in the balance-sheet. The entry was evidently a false on, and was known to be such by the officers of the bank.

Judge Duffy—Whom would such an entry be injurious to, the officers or the creditors? A.—It would be injurious to the creditors. Even allowing the Trustees the full amount of accrued interest claimed by them, although much of it never could be collected, there is still $74,409 36 of the $113,000 to be accounted for.

The witness, amid constant objections from the counsel for the defense, who contested every step of the investigation, gave a full history of the false accounts, which it was shown went back as far as 1867, and had originated in the desire of the officers to cover up their losses in a transaction with the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, in which the bank invested $300,000, and only got back $122,000. Among the persons concerned in the affair were Messrs. Green & Darling, whose names appear frequently in the report of the committee on the subject. The cross-examination of the witness by Mr. Sewall failed to elicit anything of further importance, and at 6:30 o'clock the examination was adjourned to to-day. Judge Duffy announces that the examination must be closed by Wednesday, in order that if he decides to hold the defendant the case may be sent to the Grand Jury before the six years included in the statute of limitations expires, which will be on the 14th inst.

Among the entries in the monthly expense-book, which was produced in evidence, were such items as "2,000 Havana cigars at $74 per M., $154;" "100 cigars, $100;" "cash paid for articles in newspapers favorable to bank, $500," and others of an equally remarkable character.

OTHER INSOLVENT BANKS.

The report of Jeremiah Quinlan, formerly Receiver of the Guardian Savings Institution of this City, together with the report of the Referee appointed to pass upon the accounts of Quinlan in giving up his receivership to Peter J. O'Donohue, were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday. O'Donohue makes the specific objection that $5,000 which appears to have been handed over to him was never really received by him. Mr. Sullivan, the Public Administrator, also objects to the report for various reasons, the most noteworthy being that he was only paid seventy-five per cent. of his claim, while others were paid more. The Referee, William A. Abbott, finds that various objections, chiefly in regard to post-dating items received from two to three years past, are well taken, and that a large number of items should be neither debited nor credited. In summing up he credits Quinlan with more than the latter claimed. He allows him $21,300, and finds the amount he has actually to pay over $13,236 51. Mr. O'Donohue received, according to Mr. Quinlan, $399,753 39, to which the Referee adds $16,074 43, making $415,827 80, from which the Referee deducts $89,636 60, making the net receipts $326,191 20. The payments claimed by Quinlan amount to $365,336 13. To this the Referee adds $36,371 37, making $401,707 50. The Referee then deducts $87,752 81, leaving as the amount of net payments allowed by him $313,954 69. About twenty-three thousand dollars of assets, a large portion of which are non-collectable, have been turned over to the new Receiver.

Herman Uhl, the Receiver of the German Uptown Savings Bank, has had the time extended for a period of not more than thirty days within which to realize on certain assets of the institution, and to pay thereupon a second dividend of twenty-five per cent. to depositors and other creditors of the bank.

By an order filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday, the time for the payment of a dividend to depositors and other creditors of the Security Savings Bank was extended until April 1.

A KENTUCKY DEFAULTER CAPTURED.

Detective Pinkerton was informed of the arrest at Queenstown yesterday, of Charles J. Brent, a bank defaulter, who escaped from this City on the 26th ult., in an Inman steamer. He absconded from Louisville, Ky., two weeks ago with $15,000 belonging to the Falls City Tobacco Bank of that city, in which he was employed as Cashier. He sailed from this City under the name of Clarence Rivers, and when arrested yesterday the English detectives found in his possession a bill of exchange drawn by Drexel Morgan & Co., of Wall street, for 29,000 francs.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

We have received $5 from G. B. C. for St. John's Guild.

The body of a man, supposed to be that of Louis Zimmerman, forty years of age, was found in the North River yesterday opposite Pier No. 22.

On Sunday night the cigar store of the Wine and Liquor Company at No. 68 Park place was broken into, and 8,200 cigars valued at $300 were stolen.

The Supervisor of Internal Revenue in this City said yesterday that he had no knowledge of any proceedings against Messrs. Boyd & Co. for alleged whisky frauds.

William Robinson, aged twenty months, fell out of a third-story window of his parents residence, No. 2,294 Fourth avenue, yesterday afternoon, and was fatally injured.

William C. Bradley, a member of the firm of Carlton, Ayres & Co., of No. 396 Broadway, was held for trial at Special Sessions for assaulting Mr. William T. Hilliard, the artist.

The following is the weekly statement of Chamberlain Tappan: Balance in the City Treasury Feb. 29, $1,478,380 16; receipts, $164,095 11; payments, $582,011 25; balance March 4, $1,060,464 02.

At the church conference held at Calvary Church in Fourth avenue yesterday afternoon, Mr. Richard De Mille read the first of a series of papers on "The Foreknowledge of God and the Free Will of Man."

The Seamless Clothing Manufacturing Company, of No. 479 Broome street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. There are 677 creditors, and the liabilities amount to $600,000. The assets amount to $450,630.

William Donell, of No. 195 Broome street, during a quarrel yesterday afternoon in Eldridge street, was stabbed twice in the back by Patrick Farrigan, and severely wounded. The assailant escaped.

The United States Grand Jury concluded their labors yesterday, and the indictments found will be presented at the opening of the United States Circuit Court, Criminal Branch, Judge Benedict, this morning.

While the family of Simon Brill were at dinner in the basement of their residence, No. 253 West Twenty-fifth street, on Sunday evening, a sneak-thief entered the house and walked off with property valued at $165.

The new rule requiring lawyers to rise and remain standing until the Judge is seated was observed for the first time yesterday in the General Terms of the Supreme and Superior Courts and the Court of Common Pleas.

Steve Rogers, one of the best variety performers in the country, was buried in Calvary Cemetery yesterday. He was a native of Elmira, and was twenty-two years old. A large number of his professional friends attended the funeral.

A jury of twelve was obtained after very great difficulty out of a panel of 100 summoned for duty in Part I. of the Superior Court yesterday. This is the first instance of the kind since 1870. Seventy of the jurors drawn were fined $100 each.

The Columbia College students have been engaged for some time past in raising funds for the erection of a boat-house on the Harlem River. The Faculty have contributed $1,000, and Mr. A. T. Stewart yesterday subscribed $500. The students hope to raise $10,000 in all.

An illicit distillery on Tenth avenue, between Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth streets, was seized yesterday by the Internal Revenue Collector of the Fourth District. It was on the third floor of an apparently unoccupied dwelling-house, on the outside of which was posted a notice "to let."

Representatives of the Church Committee of the Women's Centennial Union of the City of New-York will sit daily during the next two weeks, from 2 to 5 P. M., to receive contributions for the Women's Pavilion, Model Hospital, and Kindergarten, in connection with the Centennial.

Lewis L. Delafield, Algernon S. Sullivan, and John R. Dos Passos were yesterday appointed by the Supreme Court, General Term, as the committee to examine applicants for admission to the Bar. William G. Choate, G. Tillotson, and George L. Ingraham were appointed as the Committee on Character.

The ladies of the Twenty-fourth Street Methodist Episcopal Church are making an effort to pay off its debt. In aid of this purpose a fair will be held in the church, on Twenty-fourth street, near Ninth avenue, on this and the three following evenings. It is expected that the attractions will be of an unusually varied character.

Prof. G. R. Cromwell delivered the first of a series of illustrated lectures at Chickering Hall last evening. The entertainment consisted of panoramic views, briefly described by the lecturer as they were presented by an assistant to the audience. The views comprised the Pyramids of Egypt, the Sphynx, St. Paul's Cathedral in London, St. Peter's at Rome, the Croton Aqueduct, Niagara Falls, the Brooklyn Bridge in its present condition, the Colorado cañons, and several noted works of art.

At the meeting of the Maritime Association yesterday afternoon the subject of the supply of telegraphic news for the use of the news room was discussed. The existing contract will soon expire, and in view of this fact a committee was appointed to see on what terms a new contract for maritime and other news can be obtained. The board also discussed matters relating to the consolidation of the association with the Merchants' Exchange, and a committee was appointed to carry out the details of the consolidation.

BROOKLYN.

The Brooklyn Gas-light Company yesterday received an addition of two wagon-loads of meters to those which have heretofore been returned to them by former customers.

James Reid, who was run over by a De Kalb avenue car, on Friday night, and had one of his legs crushed, died in the City Hospital on Sunday night from the effects of his injuries.

Judge Gilbert yesterday denied the application of Baldwin F. Strauss, attorney for Dr. West and his wife, charged with the death of Christiana Brecht by malpractice, for a writ of habeas corpus, and the prisoners were sent back to jail.

District Attorney Britton yesterday entered a nolle prosequi in the suits in the Court of General Sessions against John B. Powell, Minnie Sprague, and Annie E. Park, jointly indicted on Jan. 4, 1876, for an attempted abortion. The prisoners were all discharged.

John Dolan yesterday obtained a verdict against the Broadway Railroad Company, in the City Court, before Judge McCue, of $6,000 for injuries received on one of the cars of the company in August last, which resulted in the loss of a foot. His claim was for $20,000.

A family of seven persons, consisting of Mrs. Marshland, of No. 468 North Second street, E. D., her three children, aunt, and sister, were all taken violently ill after eating some salmon which had been pickled in a copper vessel. A physician was called who pronounced it poison, and an examination of the vessel showed the presence of spots of verdigris, caused by the vinegar used in pickling.

The second trial of the suit of Jane Shields against John Gelston and others, Executors of the estate of Henry Shields, deceased, came up for trial yesterday in the Kings County Circuit Court, before Judge Gilbert and a jury. The complainant alleges that she was married to the deceased in 1834 in Quaker fashion. In 1844 Shields abandoned her and married a New-York lady. Mrs. Westerfield, sister of the plaintiff, testified yesterday to the early acquaintance of deceased with the plaintiff, and of their subsequent wedded life. The trial will be continued at 10 o'clock this morning.

STATEN ISLAND.

The village elections for two Trustees, an Assessor and Treasurer will take place to-day. The nominations were made on Saturday.

The pilot-boat Caprice, which was sunk by the steam-ship New-Orleans, has been raised, and she was towed to this City yesterday for repairs.

Some of the members of the Board of Supervisors of Richmond County have been on a tour of inspection to look at the different localities which are suggested as suitable for the site upon which to move the county seat.

The village Trustees of Edgewater decided at their meeting, which was held yesterday morning in the Town Hall, to send their suggestions for the amendment of the village charter to Albany this week. The two principal suggestions will be to bond the village to pay off the old debts, and to increase the number of Trustees from three to five.

John Fitzgerald was held for the action of the Grand Jury by Justice Hornfager at Middletown, yesterday, on a charge of attempting to shoot Officer Wells. On Sunday evening the officer in the discharge of his duty undertook to arrest Fitzgerald, who broke from the officer, ran through several streets, and took refuge in a shed. In his flight the prisoner fired three shots at the officer.

NEW-JERSEY.

Julia Lynch, the aged woman who fell on the sidewalk in Grove street, Jersey City, and who was removed to St. Francis Hospital, died there yesterday of her injuries.

Complaints against Postmaster Hickok, of West Hoboken, continue to be made. Dr. A. Grandjean went to the Post Office every day for six days to get a letter from Washington containing $1,800. The Postmaster told him there was none, but after the lapse of another week the letter was advertised, and then the Doctor ascertained that it had been in the Post Office for two weeks. Dr. Grandjean made an affidavit of the facts and forwarded it to the Post Office authorities at Washington.

A young man giving his name as Cyrus Crawford was arrested in Elizabeth early yesterday morning, having in his possession a horse stolen from Mr. M. W. Reeves. He was committed for trial.

Some of the locomotive and machine shops in Paterson have received large orders recently, and will put full gangs of men to work in consequence. In one place they will have to work night and day.

Arthur Merklein, the youth who was recently convicted of robbing the mails at the Union Hill Post Office, and who was sentenced to State Prison for a year, has been pardoned by the President. He served about two months of his term.

William Gollerd, a real estate agent, living at No. 158 Academy street, Newark, surrendered himself to the Police yesterday and gave bail to answer a charge of collecting rents for Catherine Lindsey, of No. 111 Bank street, and failing to make returns.

The body of the man who committed suicide by hanging himself in a stone-yard in Hoboken last week has been identified as that of Frederick Meyers, a piano-maker, who had been employed in Steinway's factory in New-York, but was recently discharged.

The Woodside Rowing Club, of Newark, held their regular annual meeting on Thursday last, at which the following-named gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, John H. Osborne; Vice President, George H. Ripley; Secretary, J. Wood Hening; Treasurer, R. Smith Carter; Captain, John H. Eastwood.

Thomas Bromley, the Tax Commissioner of Paterson, who is indicted for alleged complicity with the Hand tax frauds, has tendered his resignation. He adopted this course by the advice of his counsel, to avoid the proposed investigation by the Board of Aldermen, and thus escape the possibility of having anything injurious made public.

Harrison Parkinson, the canal-boat revivalist of Weehawken, was brought into the Hudson County County Court yesterday for sentence, on a charge of assault and battery on Frank Collum, of which he was convicted last week. The court sentenced him to pay a fine of five dollars and costs, and in default to be imprisoned in the County Jail for thirty days. If the fine is not paid before next Saturday, the sentence of imprisonment will take effect.

Morris Beams, Michael Griffin, and Marcus Stokes, the three men who are charged with being implicated in the stabbing of Michael Flood in a saloon on West Grand street Saturday night, were arraigned in the First District Police Court yesterday morning, and held to await the result of Flood's injuries. Augustus Hardt, the proprietor of the saloon in which the affray took place, was arrested yesterday for selling liquor without a license, and fined $10.

David Hemphill, a resident of Weehawken, was passing the Police station at that place at an early hour Saturday morning, when he was struck on the head from behind. He turned partly around, and was struck in the face, which felled him to the ground. His assailants then kicked him about the head and face and rendered him unconscious. When he recovered consciousness he found that he had been robbed of a gold watch and chain and $20 in money. Mr. Hemphill is confined to his bed by his injuries.

THOUSANDS OF CASES are known where DAILLY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR has cured piles, ulcers, burns, and other skin troubles when every other remedy has failed. 25 cents.—*Advertisement.*

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 6—12:30 P. M.—United States Bonds, 1867s, 107½; 10-40s, 106; new 5s, 106. Erie Railway shares, 15⅞.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £5,000.

FRANKFORT, March 6.—United States Bonds, new 5s, 102.

PARIS, March 6.—Exchange on London, 25f. 18c. for short sight. Rentes, 66f. 97½c.

LIVERPOOL, March 6—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is active and firmer; Middling Uplands, 6¾d.; Middling Orleans, 6 9-16d.; sales, 18,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 13,000 bales, of which 8,800 bales are American. Cotton to arrive quiet and steady; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, at 6⅝d.; do. do., June and July delivery, at 6 7-16d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Cotton to arrive, strong; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped February, (per sail,) at 6 5-16d.; do. do., shipped March and April, (per sail,) at 6⅜d.; do. do., May and June delivery, at 6 11-32d. Provisions—Bacon, 53s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for short Clear Middles.

6 P. M.—Cotton—Cotton to arrive, a shade easier; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April deliver, at 6 3-16d.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 12,500 bales were American.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Orleans, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, at 6 5-16d.

Evening.—Common Rosin, 4s. 6d.@4s. 9d. Spirits of Turpentine, 24s. 6d.@25s. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, March 6—Evening.—Linseed-cake, £10 10s.@£10 15s. Linseed-oil, 23s. 3d. ⅌ cwt.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship H. Livingston, from Savannah.—Mrs. M. King, John Jackenboes, George Fuller, F. DuBois, Capt. R. Parker, J. B. Springer, C. W. Cowley, W. Top, James Hurley, M. Krauss, P. Keenan, George Abbott, W. Hill, J. E. Tyler, W. F. Butler, A. M. Pickwood, E. A. Ettinger, Mrs. K. Rogers, Minnie Noonan, A. W. Audrews, Miss M. Thomas, John Rooney, M. Crispani, G. Mahoney, William Fraser, N. Frank, B. Fleet, M. Harris, T. King, A. D. Jenny, Tim Harrington.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:25 | Sun sets.....5:59 | Moon sets.....5:11

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..5:24 | Gov. Island..6:13 | Hell Gate..7:35

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........MONDAY, March 6.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Acadia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow, Scotland, Henderson Bros.; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, Me., J. F. Ames; City of New-York, (Br.,) Lochead, Liverpool, John G. Dale; [illegible], (Br.,) [illegible], [illegible]; [illegible], (Br.,) Jackson, Liverpool, [illegible] Bowring & Archibald.

Barks [illegible], (Br.,) Robbins, Havre, France, James W. Elwell & Co.; British Constitution, (Br.,) [illegible], [illegible], John F. Bailey.

Schrs. Hattie E. Sampson, Booker, Point-a-Pitre, [illegible]

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship America, (Ger.,) De Limon, Bremen Feb. 19, via Southampton 22d, with mdse. and 147 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. [illegible]

Steam-ship City of Dallas, Hines, Fernandina, Brunswick, Ga., and Port Royal, [illegible] with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. [illegible]

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 3 days, with mdse. to Wm. P. Clyde & Co.

SUNSET—Wind light, S.; hazy.

SAILED—Steam-ship City of New-York, for Liverpool.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Spoken, no date, &c., bark M. A. McNiel, Jordan, New-Orleans, Feb. 24, for Amsterdam; schr. Frank Atkins, Atkins, [illegible] at Key West. [illegible]

steamer City of Havana, which left 4th inst. No date or further particulars of the wreck are given.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, March 2.—Arr. schr. Ada F. Ames, Achorn, Philadelphia; 4th, brigs C. C. Bearse, Blaisdell, Portland; John Pierce, Townsend, Wilmington, N. C.; schr. Mary A. Harmon, Ulshipman, Pensacola; 6th, brig A. J. Pettingill, Hall, New-York.

Sld., 2d, brig M. A. Chase, Dolan, N. of Hatteras; 4th, brig Concord, Rodden, N. of Hatteras; schr. Jamison, Jamison, do.

CIENFUEGOS, March 2.—Arr. bark Idaho, Richardson, New-York; schr. A. P. Nowell, Lank, Philadelphia.

HALIFAX, March 4.—Arr. brig Forest Prince, from Boston; schr. Freedom, from New-York.

HAVANA, March 6.—The steamer Tappahannock, Pendleton, hence 4th inst., for New Orleans, returned to this port on the 5th. The cause is not stated.

5th.—Arr. brig Alberti, Orcutt, Boston; schr. W. F. Cushing, Shieldsboro.

6th.—Arr. steamer City of Mexico, Sherwood, New-York.

Sld. 4th, steamers Crescent City, Curtis, New-York; City of Havana, Phillips, from Vera Cruz, &c., do.; Tappahannock, Pendleton, New-Orleans; bark Virgin del Monarrat, (Span.,) Font, Mobile; brigs Maria Isabel, (Span.,) Maresca, New-Orleans; Woodland, Valentine, N. of Hatteras; Daisy, (Br.,) Essex, do.; schr. Phebe Medora, New-York. Sld. 6th, bark Roving Sailor, Bryant, Philadelphia; schr. Ellen M. Golder, Wixon, New-York.

LIVERPOOL, March 6.—Arr. steam-ship Ontario, (Br.,) Bouchette, Boston.

MATANZAS, March 2.—Arr. schr. J. W. Peasley, Barker, St. John, N. B.

Sld. 2d, schr. Addie Jordan, Leavitt, N. of Hatteras.

Arr. 4th, brig Kaluna, Mitchell, New-York; schr. George Walker, Cole, do.

Sld. 4th, brig E. A. Barnard, Willeby, north of Hatteras.

SAGUA, March 4.—Arr. brig Mary Bartlett, New-York; schrs. Ramond, Ajuria, McBride, Philadelphia; C. E. Sears, Turner, St. John, N. B.

Sld. schr. M. and E. Henderson, Price, N. of Hatteras; 2d, brig Tropic, (Br.,) Barker, New-York; schr. Hattie Ross, Durgin, N. of Hatteras; 3d, schrs. R. J. Morrison, Lavendar, New-York, and Dora M. French, French, do.

TRINIDAD, March 1.—Arr. schr. B. J. Willard, Woodbury, New-York.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 6.—Sld. Agnes Campbell, Gazelle, Tancook, Martha Cobb, Autocrat, Comtesse Duchatel, Alfarin, Eastern Monarch, Duisberg, Champion, George.

Arr., Feb. 29, Integridad, Estella.

Arr., March 4, Attila, Lydia, Atlas, Bachelors, Otilia, Sunny Region, Derby.

Arr. March 5, Kate Crosby, Cap, A. C. Adams, all three at Falmouth; Jens Brandia, Augusta, Capt. Domey, both at Queenstown; W. H. Tucker at Bristol; Skilladner, Willibald, Sara, Mary, Queen Victoria, Aalto, Fearless, Milan, L. H. De Vebber, San Marsurenich, Rosalie, Royal Standard, the last named at Waterford; Orfeo Spezia, Capt. Peter Dahl, Westminister, Ida C. Bullard, Ellen Goudy.

March 6.—Arr. Nettie, Arnevig, Wifsta Warf, Viator, Kate Prince, Elizabeth Dongall, Paulina, Chasseur, Harvest Home, Mistletoe, Alonzo, Florence Margaret, Magna, Lake Erie, Templar, "Lewis," Paulus.

The Norwegian bark Drouning Sophie, Capt. Pedersen, from New-York Feb. 4, for Antwerp, went ashore near Flushing to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, March 6.—The Inman steam-ship City of Richmond, Capt. Brooks, from New-York Feb. 26, arr. at this port at 6 o'clock this morning, on her way to Liverpool.

The White Star Line steamer Baltic, from New-York Feb. 26, has passed Crookhaven, and will arr. here at 9 P. M. to-day.

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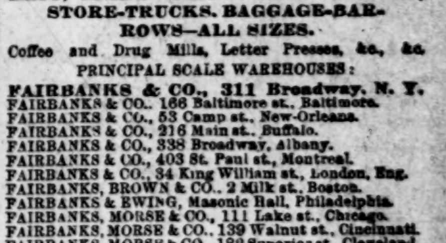

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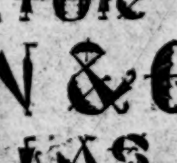

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